

The Hongkong Telegraph.

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六月七日 H. T. M. S. 10 C. 85 PER ANNUM.

Dickby Andersen
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SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

THE ITALIAN MINISTER.

Shanghai, July 11.
Sigor Garbasso, the Italian Minister at Peking who has been appointed the new Foreign Minister in the Italian Cabinet has arrived and is sailing by the Empress of Russia on Saturday.

JAPANESE VOTE IN SHANGHAI.

Shanghai, July 11.
The power Japanese voters wield in the balance of power in municipal affairs as revealed at the ratemakers' meeting over the Press License Law which the Japanese vote carried starts the city. Both the *Canton Press* and the *North China Daily News* comment editorially on it.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.

London, July 7.

In the House of Commons Mr. Houston asked why the South African Government recently placed in the United States orders for 44,000 tons of rails, a thousand cars, 250 trucks and in the United States and Canada seventy large locomotives instead of in Great Britain, in view of the economy for employment of people here and maintaining Great Britain's export trade.

Lt. Col. Amery said some of these orders were placed before the armistice when it was impossible for Great Britain to supply railway material. British offers respecting price and date of delivery of seventy locomotives were so unfavourable that South Africa was obliged to go further afield. He was glad to say forty of them were ordered.

Lt. Col. Amery continued that in view of Mr. Houston's question, which seemed doubtless unintentionally to imply that it was undesirable that the South African Government should purchase material from Canada rather than Great Britain, he recalled that the policy on which the Governments of the Empire agreed was that of preference in contracts to the produce and manufactures of the Empire, not merely of the United Kingdom. Contractors of Great Britain could not expect preference from other Empire Governments except as against foreign countries.

Replies to a question Lt. Col. Amery said he understood the South African Government actually did their very best to place the orders in Great Britain, and negotiated at great length with manufacturers.

THE PEACE CELEBRATIONS.

London, July 7.

The Government is making elaborate arrangements for national rejoicing on July 19. The chief feature will be the march through London of over 16,000 men and women representing all the British forces, Mercantile Marine and forces of the Dominions, India, United States, France, Italy, Japan and Belgium. China, Siam and other friendly Powers are also invited to send representative detachments. The procession will assemble at Hyde Park and march via South London to Whitehall, where it will salute the memorial which will be erected to the heroic dead; thence to the Mall where the King will take the salute. The river pageant is for the present postponed but may be held early in August. The afternoon will be devoted to general rejoicing, especially by the children, and the evening to illuminations and fireworks, including a great display in Hyde Park, where also there will be a choral festival.

EXCLUSION OF ENEMY SUBJECTS.

London, July 7.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Arthur Murray, Lt. Col. Amery said he believed Canada was the only Dominion which had recently legislated regarding the immigration of aliens. The act passed there enabled prohibition until otherwise ordered of the entry of immigrants who had been enemy aliens. This regulation is being enforced but does not apply to nationalities hitherto technically subjects of enemy nations who declared independence or whose independence was recognised by the Peace Conference or the whole Government placed under mandatory power.

ROYAL COMMISSION ON AGRICULTURE.

London, July 7.

In the House of Commons Mr. Bonar Law announced that Sir William Peat would preside over the Royal Commission on Agriculture which would enquire into the economic prospects of Great Britain, specially as regards the adjustment of the balance between prices of agricultural commodities and the cost of production, remuneration of labour and conditions of employment.

TENNIS AT WIMBLEDON.

London, July 6.

The greatest and most thrilling doubles ever witnessed was the defeat in the semi-final of Brookes and Patterson by Wood and Thomas, all Australians, by 64, 64, 3-6, 3-1. Wood played an inspired game. Never were such driving, volleying and smashing seen. The greatest feature was the unprecedented manner in which the minors killed right the hardest serving ever delivered.

STOP PRESS TELEGRAMS.

UNREST IN IRELAND.

SINN FEIN MOVEMENT TO BE SUPPRESSED.

London, July 8.
Owing to a great increase in serious crimes and incitements of Sinn Fein adherents, especially in County Tipperary, a Proclamation has been issued in Dublin suppressing the Sinn Fein organisation and its kindred associations in Tipperary.

CANADA THANKS HER FIGHTERS.

Ottawa, July 7.

The Dominion House of Commons, on the motion of Sir Robert Borden, seconded by Mr. McKenzie, Leader of the Opposition, unanimously adopted a resolution of thanks to the military and naval forces in Canada for their services in the war.

THE ITALIAN SITUATION.

Rome, July 7.

The leading grain importers have decided to continue in the control of imports.

THE SITUATION IN PETROGRAD.

BOLSHEVIKS OCCUPY FOREIGN EMBASSIES.

Helsingfors, July 6.

It is reported that all the foreign Embassies, Legations and Consulates in Petrograd have been occupied by the Bolsheviks, archeives seized and the occupants arrested on a charge of espionage. The Bolsheviks have declared that all persons found possessing arms shall be shot on the spot.

REVERSE FOR RUSSIAN VOLUNTEER ARMY.

Copenhagen, July 7.

An Estonian communiqué says the North Russian Volunteer Army, which has been victoriously advancing towards Petrograd, has suffered a reverse and abandoned the fortress of Erasnajagora and several stations on the Petrograd-Narva Railway, west of Gatchina.

PRINCE OF WALES INDISPOSED.

London, July 8.

H.R.H. the Prince of Wales is suffering from a severe chill. He is improving, but has cancelled his engagements for the week.

GERMANY AND THE PEACE TREATY.

Berlin, July 7.

The Federal Committee has approved the ratification of the Peace Treaty.

STOLEN MO EY.

KOWLOON "BOY" IN TROUBLE.

The risks of marrying beyond one's means are illustrated by the unhappy fate which overtook a "boy" employed by Mr. P. R. Wolf of the Godown Company. A few months ago he joined Mr. Wolf's service in the humble capacity of an assistant house coolie. About a month ago, his zeal secured him promotion to houseboy, a position which gave him access to Mr. Wolf's cashbox.

"Naturally, the promotion was a step to marriage. He married, but evidently found that his limited income was not sufficient to secure matrimonial bliss. With the aid of levers which he often time to time made on Mr. Wolf's cash-box, he managed to keep himself comfortably. But Mr. Wolf had come to be aware of the occasional mysterious disappearance of various sums ranging from \$5 to \$15 from his cash box which he kept in a drawer, but was unable to catch the thief red-handed. Finally he resorted to the stratagem of marking some coins and notes, which he put into the cash box, and waited for developments.

He was not disappointed, for yesterday he found that a 20 cent piece which was among the marked money, had disappeared. He informed the Police who went to the "boy's" quarters, where they made a search and found the missing coin in the "boy's" jacket. The "boy" was to-day sent by G. N. Orme to prison for one month.

Obedience is one of the filial duties. A Chinese was blessed with a father who drew his chief enjoyment in life from opium pipes. The pipe needed replenishing and the smoker sometimes ran out to buy two more of opium. This drug was being Government stuff, he was arrested by the Police last night. Road Charged before G. N. Orme, he blamed his son for love of opium had got into trouble. Mr. Orme sentenced him for one month.

DAY BY DAY.

There was a clean bill of health in the Colony yesterday.

The ss. Euryalus departed from Hongkong to-day for New York with a general cargo.

The ss. Taithybus arrived here to-day from Shanghai with a general cargo. She sails at noon on the 14th.

The ss. Kwangse arrived in port yesterday from Tsingtao, Shanghai and Swatow with a general cargo.

The ss. Kiangsi arrived in port yesterday from Shanghai with 42 saloon and steerage passengers and a general cargo.

The Pacific Mail ss. Ecuador, which arrived in Hongkong this morning, experienced rather bad weather on the run from Shanghai to Manila, having struck the tail end of a typhoon.

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THE RECENT PIRACY.

PRISONERS IN COURT.

The sequel to the Lamima Island piracy was the appearance of the five arrested men before Mr. G. N. Orme at the Magistracy today.

There were four charges preferred against the prisoners, these being armed robbery, attempted murder, wounding, and kidnapping.

The first charge included the theft of money, the junk, and a bangle, the total value being \$22.

In applying for a remand, Inspector Gordon, of the Water Police, said that the robbery took place in Luk Chan village, Lamima Island. The pirated junk, the crew of which was composed of an old woman and her seven children, was accompanied by another junk, of which a brother of the old woman was the master. The eldest son, who was 21 years of age, and a girl, 18 years, were both shot in the legs by the prisoners in quick succession, after they boarded the junk. The elder boy jumped overboard and swam to his uncle's junk which immediately set sail for Aberdeen, where the affair was reported to the Police. In due course, Inspector Gordon received the message and No. 1 Police launch set off in pursuit, manned with a special crew. The captured junk was sighted off Shek O.

The prisoners, it appeared, had started from Aberdeen in a junk, and when they sailed off with it to Shek O. When they saw the inevitability of being captured by the Police, they threw their arms overboard and replaced the bangle and the ready money, amounting to some \$16 which they had stolen, back into their original places in the junk.

Inspector Gordon said he had plenty of evidence to testify to the throwing overboard of the arms and the ransacking of the boat of its valuables.

The case was formally remanded for a week.

JAPAN AND THE ALLIED VICTORY.

It is reported that H.M. the Emperor will personally perform the ceremony of reporting the Allied victory at the Grand Shrine at Ise, the Imperial Mausoleum of the Emperor Meiji, and other mausolea at Yamato and Kyoto. The date of these functions is not yet fixed. It will probably be announced after the return of the Japanese peace delegation to Japan.

AMERICA AND JEWELS.

According to the returns published by the New York tax officials, says a London dispatch to the *Asahi*, the import duties daily collected from diamonds and other precious stones reach over Y100,000. On the 10th instant, the import duties levied upon the diamonds from Holland amounted to Y650,000, while those imposed upon precious stones from England reached Y160,000. According to the last year's statistics, America possesses one-half of the world's supply of diamonds. Works of industrial art are also being imported into America in plenty. The smuggling of jewels into America is itself almost a major industry, as the duty is high, and the risk small though the penalty on detection is heavy. There have been seizures of jewels bought direct from Russia, re-angled in Japan, and taken over in Hongkong.

Yesterday forenoon as all the

shops had not complied with the order issued by the Chamber of Commerce, members of the

Chamber formed themselves into

squadrons of ten, and made personal

appeals from store to store. This

had the desired effect, and almost

every shop has suspended busi-

ness, which includes — The

Sincere Co., The Sun Co., Cheng

Kwong Co., and all large depart-

ment stores.

TRouble IN CANTON.

SHOPS CLOSE AS A PROTEST.

The citizens of Canton held a mass meeting on Thursday last night, the *Canton Times*, and expressed their views on international interest and the civil Government.

The Administrative Directors of the Military Government they received at first but scant courtesy, but they (the Directors) seeing how insistent the citizens were for a reply to whether Dr. Wu-Ting Fang would be appointed Civil Governor or not, at last gave in so far as to invite a deputation of 10 of their number to wait on the Directors.

The result of this Conference

was so unsatisfactory, that the citizens, even at that late hour, after 9 p.m. decided to leave the Military Government compound and proceed to the Chamber of Commerce. On arrival, there was a short delay, as the President was absent. On his return he and his colleagues, after a long consultation, agreed to fall in with the request of the citizens that all shops should be closed from Friday (yesterday).

It was then almost midnight and the citizens returned to their respective homes.

SHOPS ORDERED TO CLOSE.

The Canton Chamber of Commerce on July 10 issued an order declaring a general suspension of business and the closing of all ships from July 11 as a protest

against the unsatisfactory reply

of the Military Government to the demands made by the citizens. So far, the order has not been very effective for many of the ships are carrying on trade as usual.

OFFICIAL MOTOR CARS STONED.

Some persons in order to vent their displeasure against the Military Government stoned the motor cars in which the officials ride. No serious accidents have been reported. Many of the officials are keeping under cover and it is rumoured that the notorious corrupt officials who frequent the brothels on the East Bund are given to "squeeze" will come in for special attention.

CITIZENS FORCIBLY EJECTED.

About twenty of the citizens who marched to the Military Government and presented demands remained on the grounds until a late hour, waiting for a reply from the Administrative Council. They were finally

carried outside the gates bodily,

by the guards, screaming and

protesting all the way.

SHOPS SUSPEND BUSINESS.

Later.

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NOTICE

UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITERS.

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MOST
DURABLE
IN
THE
MARKET

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CHEAPEST
BECAUSE
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THE
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No Medical Examination, Return of Premium in the Event of
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MANUFACTURERS OF

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3 STRAND
14 to 15
CIRCUMFERENCE.CABLE LAID
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Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length.
Please, Samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application.
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THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE
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AND
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS
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The Undersigned AGENTS for
the above Company are prepared
to ACCEPT RISKS against
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GREEN ISLAND CEMENT
COMPANY, LIMITED.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net
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PORTLAND CEMENT.

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General Managers.
Hongkong, 16th August, 1916.

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MR. I. HONDA
8 Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong.

MR. T. TAKAYE,
MRS. MORITA
CERTIFIED MASSAGERS.

PATIENT TAKES HIS OWN HOME
IN HONGKONG.

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suitable traders to communicate direct with
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and Industrial Centres of the United Kingdom and
the Countries of Europe. The names
of the principal firms in each town
are given, with their addresses,
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information.

EXPORT SHIPPERS
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Arranged, so that they may be easily
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WILL GERMANY HAVE WON?
GERMANY'S NEGLECT OF ALL
WARNINGS OF PEOPLE.

The "Londoner" publishes a long review of a new book in which Colonel Bauer discusses the reasons why Germany lost the war. The author and the reviewer note that the inquiry not only has a technical and historical interest, but affords material from which a deeply-wounded nation may find consolation for her sense of pride and impatience towards the renewal of her strength.

Colonel Bauer concludes that, from the military side, the war could have been won, but that the Government, with the Kaiser at its head, neglected all the warnings that were given them as to the "unsatisfactory political condition of the people," intermixed with the Socialists. He believed that an easy peace could be obtained, admitted Bohemia from the East, and in short did not do sufficiently sternly with the Socialists.

A CRITICAL PERIOD.
The initial plan of campaign, says the Colonel, was based on the conception of a rapid victory in the West. This did not happen, partly because of the "calamity" that Moltke was in the saddle at the critical time, and partly because in 1913, through fear of the Reichstag, the strength of the Army was not brought up to the arranged standard. The battle of the Marne, with the subsequent "nearly entirely unnecessary retreat," gave a tragic turning to a victory that was already practically achieved.

The second phase (the driving back of the Russians, the conquest of Serbia, the Verdun offensive, and the defensive battles of the Somme) could not lead to a military decision. The third phase began with the assumption of command by Hindenburg and Ludendorff, and was characterised by far-reaching reorganisation of the forces on the field and at home. It comprised the brilliant offensives against Rumania, Russia and Italy, and the collapse of the enemy's offensive in the West. Thus, at the end of 1917 Germany had reached the summit of her military success, and when the Russian Revolution happened she was free to seek a decision in the West with all her strength."

THE U-BOAT OFFENSIVE.
The U-boat offensive was a powerful aid, and might well have led to a decision by the spring of 1919, although it was introduced with clumsy diplomacy, began without sufficient technical preparation, and not pushed with the requisite vigour. The war could have been won but for the political collapse at home, and the chief cause of that collapse was the failure of the Government to "realise that only victory could end the war favourably for Germany," and their consequent temporising with pacifism at home and their overtures for peace.

The Government and the Crown sincerely believed in the honourable intention of the Social Democrats to found and to support a Monarchy based on the people's will. Under the influence of this illusion, they gave way step by step, until all was lost—not merely the Monarchy, but Germany herself.

For Germany to re-establish herself she must recognise the meaning of the history of the past, and realise that her collapse came from the abandonment of the true German ideals.

GENERAL NEWS.

SINN FEIN ASSOCIATION ILLEGAL.
The Daily News' Lobby Correspondent writes that at Westminster recently there were strong rumours that the Government intend to adopt a forcible policy in Ireland against Sinn Fein. It is being freely stated that the Government will proclaim Sinn Fein as an illegal association, and that Lord French will carry out this policy. Mr. Ian Macpherson's position in this matter is being criticised.

STRANGE FOOD WOMEN EAT.
Countess Ferrers, presiding at an annual conference of the Association of Teachers of Domestic Subjects, referred to the great importance of home and family life. Whenever she went into a restaurant she was amazed at the strange food which young women ate there. This was largely due to need of education of food values. She advocated that domestic science should be made a compulsory part of the education of every woman in the country, and that no rank should be allowed to escape from it.

NOTICES.


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All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

The rate of subscription to "The Hongkong Telegraph" is \$36 per annum. (Payable in Advance.)

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.

Mrs F. J. Boelho desires to thank the friends of her late husband for their expressions of sympathy in her recent sad bereavement, also for the numerous floral tributes.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JULY 12, 1919.

THE SHANGHAI PRESS LAW.

It was with considerable surprise that we first learned of the intention of the Shanghai Municipal Council once more to put before the ratepayers a resolution to provide almost unlimited powers of censorship over the Shanghai Press. We had two very good reasons for being taken aback at the announcement, the first being that we felt convinced the Municipal Council would never again attempt to introduce the measure after the emphatic manner in which it was rejected when originally put before the ratepayers some four years ago, since it must have been perfectly clear that at no time would any really representative meeting of ratepayers concede such powers. Besides that, the fact of the war having been concluded deprived the Council of any kind of justification for seeking such powers, and there was left absolutely no other good excuse to put such a proposal before an intelligent body of voters. These two reasons should have been sufficient, we considered, to convince the Council of the futility of attempting to get anything like a majority of votes. But we had forgotten one point, which indeed we should have remembered, and that is that the Council had on previous occasions endeavoured to get resolutions passed by relying on the Japanese vote to carry the day. Recalling this fact, we now see clearly why the Council revived the censorship resolution or rather, as we prefer to call it, the Press-muzzling resolution at this present stage. The Chinese Press is a power in the land in Shanghai, and is naturally as much up against any kind of infringement of its rights as is the foreign Press and the Councillors no doubt saw their chance of getting the Japanese vote en bloc and approval thus secured for their resolution. That is exactly what has happened. The Japanese vote, which has carried the measure through, is no more representative of the Shanghai community than would have been a vote of the Germans against their expulsion, and if the Shanghai Municipal Council, which is supposed to represent the community and undertakes to carry out the wishes and desires of the public, as expressed by a majority of votes at any meeting of ratepayers, intends to enforce the measure after the manner in which it has been secured, then we say unhesitatingly that it is the duty of the ratepayers to elect a new Council at the next annual meeting. But here again comes a difficulty. It is easier said than done to elect a new Council, since there exists in Shanghai a pernicious system of plural voting. One has only to look through the list published in the *Municipal Gazette* every year as to who is entitled to vote and who is not and how many votes are allotted to each particular ratepayer, to become convinced that the Shanghai Municipal Council comes pretty near to being a self-elected body. We cannot go into details here as to why the Council desires to pass this measure, but it is clear they have an axe to grind; otherwise they would be content to rely on the very efficient method used in the German Law for dealing with newspapers who offend the public. We do not believe for a moment that the measure will be ratified, but we should much prefer to see the Council voluntarily throw out the resolution as being entirely unrepresentative, since it has been passed by a packed meeting of Japanese who, at this juncture, would possibly vote for anything that would be likely to infringe the rights of the Chinese. The whole business is nothing less than a scandal.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

THE CABLE DELAYS.

We are about getting tired of all the Parliamentary discussions regarding the abominable cable delays, and we presume that business men in general are experiencing a like feeling. This breakdown in the cable service—for that is practically what it amounts to—has been going on for months now, and it seems that the only satisfaction that can be secured from the complaints which are continually being made, is that "every effort is being made to restore the cables, and repairs are expected to be completed at an early date." That is the latest official pronouncement on the subject, and it is for all intents and purposes a mere re-echo of dooms of similar assurances made in the recent past. We have to thank friends in Parliament for the way in which they are emphasising the seriousness of this matter, so far as British trade in the Far East is concerned. To say that "British business interests are being prejudiced" is to put the case very mildly. It would be more correct to assert that business is being rendered impossible. What this means at the present juncture should be patent to anybody. Whilst British commercial interests are being tied hand and foot through this terrible mix-up, the nationals of other countries are going ahead, establishing new connections and "getting in" whilst British traders have to stand by and look on. We are now informed that there is a scheme afoot for extended wireless facilities, which the Postmaster General hopes will be carried out shortly.

"ENOUGH ROPING."

We have had enough of this "hoping" business. Surely the obstacles in the way of a successful dealing with this matter are not insuperable. Some of the delay is no doubt due to mechanical causes, but we should like to know how far the existing censorship affects the question. That it does involve some delay there can be no doubt. Anyhow, business men have long since exhausted their patience on the subject, and if the situation is not soon remedied, it will take many months, and possibly years, to win back the trade we are now losing through these irritating delays. The Press, and thus the public also, has a grievance in this matter as well, for the delays mean that such news as we get over the wires is decidedly stale. A few days ago it looked as though the arrears were being caught up, but now again we are some four days behind time. That is not very pleasant either, for the newspapers or the public. But what can we do about it? Only grin and bear it, we suppose. But the thing has long since got beyond a joke, and it's about time the responsible authorities at Home realised the fact.

THE ATLANTIC FLIGHT.

Though the honour of first flying the Atlantic does not belong to the British airship R.34, there are some features about her successful flight over the huge expanse of water that make her a truly wonderful one. In the first place, the trip was made from Scotland, and not the nearest point in the British Isles, with the result that a distance of over three thousand nautical miles was covered. This was accomplished in about four and a half days, the average speed of the airship being somewhere in the region of thirty miles an hour. Another point is that no fewer than thirty passengers were carried, and some idea of the size and weight of this air monster may be gained from the fact that she carried sixteen tons of petrol. To accomplish this wonderful flight unaided, the R.34 has established two records. She is the first airship to "cross the Pond" and she has made a longer flight than any other aircraft. It must have been a most hazardous and perilous undertaking, but British pluck, endurance and enterprise have succeeded.

CONDUCT OF WOMEN.

Mr. Justice Darling, in the course of a case at the Old Bailey recently, remarked that the harm done to the morals of the country was far beyond any material damage that had been done. In nothing had it done more harm than in the education of women on the part of the women of the country, and now reached a point that it could be said to be along the same lines.

DAY BY DAY.

THE MAN WHO COMES TO BE GOOD IN THIS WORLD MAY MISS FIRM IN THE NEXT.

His Honour the Chief Justice has ordered that the next Criminal Sessions shall be held on Friday, the 25th of July.

The a.s. Loongsang departed from Hongkong yesterday for Manila with 66 saloon and steerage passengers and full general cargo.

The a.s. Taksang departed from Hongkong yesterday for Haiphong via Hainan with 11 saloon and steerage passengers and a general cargo.

The King's Executive empowering Cavalieri Emilio Eles to act as Consul for Italy in Hongkong has received His Majesty's signature.

The E. and A. St. Albans left Sydney for the port (via Queen's Land Ports) Sandakan and Manila on 9th instant and may be expected to arrive here on or about 20th July.

It is notified that His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government-in-Council has appointed Saturday, the 19th of July, to be observed as a General Holiday.

Inland Lot No. 2271, Kennedy Road, comprising 8,890 square feet, is to be sold by auction at the P.W.D. offices on July 28. The upset price is \$1,773 and the annual Crown rent \$2.

His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government has authorised Inspector Martin Earner to act under the Dangerous Goods Ordinance, vice the late Inspector Albert Terrett, 10th July, 1919.

His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government has been pleased, provisionally and pending the receipt of instructions from His Majesty's Government, to recognise Mr. Gunnar Ludin as Honorary Vice Consul for Sweden in Hongkong.

We are requested to state that the Consul for France and the members of the French community will be "At Home" to their friends at the Hongkong Hotel from 5 to 7 p.m. on Monday the 14th July, to celebrate the French National Day.

His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government has appointed Inspector Martin Earner to be an Examiner of Weights and Measures and also an Inspector under the Gunpowder and Fireworks Ordinance, 1901, vice the late Inspector Albert Terrett.

His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government has appointed the Hon. E. V. D. Parr and Mr. G. C. Moxon to be Members of the Recreation Grounds Committee, as representatives of the Royal Hong Kong Golf Club and the Hongkong Jockey Club respectively, vice the Hon. Mr. David Landale and Mr. T. F. Hough.

On the evenings of the 18th and 19th July a very large supply of electric current will be required in connection with public illuminations. It is requested (says the *Government Gazette*) that on these evenings the use of current by private consumers may be as far as possible restricted. In no event should current be used by private consumers for the purpose of illuminating their premises.

The following telegram from His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated the 5th July, 1919, is published in the *Government Gazette* for general information:—Your telegram of June 27—Committee of Hongkong desire me to express their respectful congratulations to His Majesty the King and to thank His Majesty for his gracious message on the signing of the Treaty of Peace.

We have received the following from a correspondent—J. C. Bain, (The ex-Raih Rovers footballer and Scottish cricketer) is expected to turn out for the Hongkong eleven during the coming season. "Jamie" was one of the fastest, and trickiest outside rights produced by the "Lang Toon" (Kircaldy) team and is as good a shot as he is fast. He was in the eleven that took Raih Rovers into the First Division of the Scottish League, and should he play regularly is sure to prove an attraction to lovers of the "Soccer" game in Hongkong.

1894.

HONGKONG TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

(Compiled from the "Hongkong Telegraph," Sicks for week ending July 1st, 1894.)

THE DOLLAR.

July 16.—The rate of the Dollar, on demand, to-day is 2s. Id. 7/8.

PROPHESIES FULFILLED.

July 16.—It is the intention of the Government to build a much needed market at Tai-kok-sui. With with a market and the new road, there will be great improvements in that district a few years hence.

SARCASMIC.

July 16.—We understand that the Hongkong Government has under consideration, if it has not actually been decided upon, the construction of a lighthouse on the hill at the back of Messrs Blackhead and Co.'s godown at Kowloon Point. It is intended to serve as a leading light for vessels entering the port after dark, so as to prevent their colliding with the Kowloon Observatory.

THE PLAGUE.

July 18.—The Plague statistics for the last 24 hours are suggestive enough of the famous policy of the authorities to which this journal has so earnestly directed public opinion. Instead of being finished, this fatal epidemic, is likely enough only in its infancy.

SCARCITY OF CHAIRS.

July 18.—Throughout yesterday afternoon the greatest difficulty was experienced by persons desirous of engaging public chairs; this morning there were none at all to be had for love or money and it was generally rumoured that the coolies had resolved on an organised strike. Enquiries, however, revealed the fact that the coolies have, whether judiciously or otherwise at this particular time may be a matter of opinion, been investigating the matter of guarantees and the whereabouts of the necessary guarantors. A great number of the latter have "cleared" from Hongkong on account of the plague.

THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK.

July 19.—We learn that subject to audit, the Directors of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank propose at the forthcoming meeting to declare a dividend for the half year of \$1 per share, place \$300,000 to the credit of Reserve Fund and carry forward to next half year \$12,460.04. This must be regarded as an eminently satisfactory result considering the frightful condition of trade in the Far East since the beginning of this year.

AN OLD STORY.

July 20.—Jones.—Which is the best paved street in Hong Kong?

Old Soak.—The one where the P.W.D. officials reside.

THE FRENCH "AT HOME."

The Committee in charge of the celebration of the French National holiday in Hongkong wishes to remind the general public of the "At Home" to be held at Hongkong Hotel on Monday afternoon. There will be no personal invitations, only this general invitation, which is extended to all the friends of the French community.

The usual official reception at the French Consulate will not take place, but will be replaced by this "At Home" of the whole French community in the more informal form of a reception and *the Dansant*. The Hongkong Hotel orchestra will supply music. The French community, will thus on 14th July (the official "Peace Day" in France) express its appreciation of the hospitality received in this Colony, as well as of the sympathetic shown to France by Hongkong during the war.

NEW FRENCH GAMBLING LAWS.

The Senate again discussed recently the Bill dealing with the new regulations for casinos and gambling houses. It has been decided that no gambling establishment shall be permitted within 60 miles of Paris. Consequently the casino at Englewood will not be allowed to reopen.

PEACE CELEBRATIONS.

THE FISH LANTERN PROCESSION.

We are now in a position to give approximately the route to be taken by the fish lantern procession, as at present arranged, although it is subject to alteration. Starting from the Racecourse at 8 p.m. on Saturday, 19th inst., the procession will pass along Wanchai road to No. 2 Police Station, turn up to Queen's Road East, pass the Wanchai Market, then proceed to the City Hall, turning down to Des Voeux Road. Thence it will turn along Chater Road, from Watson's Dispensary to Butterfield and Swire's office, then to the Praya and straight along to Wing Lok Wharf. The procession will pass along Wing Lok Street west to east, and then out to Des Voeux Road to the Post Office. Thence it will proceed through Pedder Street to Queen's Road Central, along the Fire Brigade Station (No. 5 Police Station) and turn down to Bonham Strand and Bonham Strand West. Coming out in Des Voeux Road West it will then proceed through Centre Street to Queen's Road West, returning along that thoroughfare past the Ko Shing Theatre to the Fire Brigade Station, where it turns up to Wellington Street, descending thence again to Queen's Road Central through D'Aguilar Street. From there it proceeds straight along to Arsenal Street and Praya East returning to the Racecourse through Morrison Hill Road.

The subjects for the tableaux in this procession have not been definitely decided upon. They are being arranged in Canton and the description of them, with a brief history explaining their significance, will probably be supplied later, though it is not expected it will come in time for inclusion in the official programme.

The Street Decoration Committee advises that 23 triumphal arches are being erected in Hongkong, each with two shields, bearing the names of notable Generals and Admirals respectively. There is a possibility of the United States not being in a position to enforce national prohibition on July 1st. Mr. Roger, head of the Government's Internal Revenue Bureau, declares that there is no provision in the law as passed by Congress as to how prohibition as a wartime measure shall be made effective. Its enforcement is automatically left to the prosecutions by the Department of Justice. It is suggested that influences will be brought to bear on Mr. Wilson to issue a proclamation declaring that the mobilisation of the American Army is completed. This would automatically prevent prohibition becoming effective on July 1st, and would postpone the "bone dry" era until January 16th, 1920, when America becomes permanently a prohibition country through the action of the recent constitutional amendment unless, of course, the strong opposition now developing should cause the amendment to be quashed.

May 27th was the hundredth anniversary of the birth of Julia Ward Howe, who in 1861 wrote the Battle Hymn of the Republic as a more appropriate marching song for the Union armies than "John Brown's Body," in which they, and their successors of the great war, took such inurable delight. Mrs. Howe composed the verses in the sub-consciousness of waking, the morning after she had been joining in the soldiers' Hallelujah Chorus at Washington. The hymn made no special stir when published in the "Atlantic Monthly," three months later, but it speedily conquered the country. Mrs. Howe in later years was an amazingly vigorous evangelist of reform.

She wrote, lectured, and preached—became, indeed, the incarnation of the distinctive Boston spirit. Hardly an American writer of the century could rhyme with greater facility. She was well known to a wide circle in London. Her death at 91 marked the passing of the old Boston group.

A sign not only of returning peace, but of the present rural prosperity, is the revival at Oxford of the Bampton Lectures. Before the war they had been suspended in alternate years on account of agricultural depression, the lecturer's stipend being derived from the rent of a Wiltshire farm. This famous foundation has for its purpose the defence of the Christian religion and the refutation of heretics, but the Bampton lecturers have been responsible for some rather heterodox utterances. Among such are the discourses of Bishop Hampden, against which the Tractarians protested of Mansel, which Herbert Spencer, in "First Principles," cited as containing the essential principles of agnosticism; and of Dr. Hatch, whom Edison accused of "hatching heresy." A familiar Oxford legend relates that an old Quaker Bedell used to boast that he had attended Bampton lectures officially for 50 years and thanked God he was still alive.

THE CHANNEL TUNNEL.

Overheard on the last ferry to Kowloon:

Jones.—"Shay ole chap, I shee by the Telegraph they are goin' to make that Channel Tunnel at lasht."

Smith.—"Whash that? You mean the Tannel Chunnel?"

Jones.—"Thash ri; the Tunnel Chunnel."

Smith.—"Wash matter with you? It's the Chunnel Tannel."

Jones.—"I know what I'm speakin' about all ri; it's the Tannel Chunnel."

Smith.—"Oh, all ri; hav't your own way. I don't care a tinker's curse whether they have a Tannel Chunnel or not, but what about the Hongkong to Kowloon Tunnel

NOTICES

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THE MOST
MODERN
CARS IN
TOWN.

THE GERMAN PROTEST.

SCENES IN BERLIN.

Mr. George Young, the Berlin correspondent of the London *Daily News*, describes a visit to a meeting in Berlin summoned to protest against the peace terms. The meeting was held at the Circus Busch—which is described as a very dingy and dilapidated circus. The correspondent writes—

As we come in Freiherr von Richthofen is perorating a sort of communication service, each verse of which is received with a loud response. The Paris Conference is worse than the Congress of Vienna (aah). France is outraging and robbing Germany when wounded and a prisoner (aah). But not a yard of German soil shall be surrendered without consent of its population (aah). Germany can be dissected alive, but England will be disgraced and America dishonoured (aah), and a time will come when such outrages will find their retribution (aah). A roar of applause which rouses the wild beasts in their dens, so that they roar in unison. The Paris diplomats have at last succeeded in stirring up again the weary wolves of war where they were lying licking their wounds.

But then, like a thin trickle of cold water into a boiling pot, comes the aged, anxious voice of the patriarchal Bernstein. He begins by reading the resolution of the Berne Conference; but we are here to attack the Paris Conference, and get restless, shouting "Zur Sache" (come to the point).

He speaks of the fair-mindedness of the British delegates there, trade unionists as well as independents, and concludes that England as a people wishes to be fair to Germany; this can even be seen in developments at Paris. But we don't share this optimism—Blodisinn (bosh) is about the mildest of our interjections. But Bernstein, nothing daunted, maintains that if Germans bring facts before the English the English will be fair. "Quite true," shouts an elderly man near by. "What do you know about it?" cries a youth some rows away. "I have been longer in England than you have in the world. Lausbus." retorts the man.

"TOO LATE."

Bernstein again becomes audible, talking about Alsace-Lorraine, becoming the standard of

THE GAG.

(Instructions have been given to all commanding officers in the Army to note among their subordinates any shortness of temper, and to mention the same in reports.)

Ye youths, from Sandhurst or the Shop,
If in the Army you wish to stop.
Attend, I pray, to what I say,
And guard your tempers day by day.
A lurid moment now and then
May wreck the career of the finest men.

Oh, be careful.
Oh, my young friends, do be careful.
Oh, be careful.
In speaking to the men.

If Private Jones declines to stir
At the word of command of his officer,
Oh, see that oaths of no sort or shape
From your wrathful lips are allowed to escape,
Suppress your feelings, and try to learn
To be a contented subaltern.

Oh, be careful.
Oh, my young friend, do be careful.
Oh, be careful.
In military subalterns.

P.G. Wodehouse in the *Globe*.

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.

HOW ENTERPRISE IN JAPAN MAY BE AFFECTED.

The effect of Imperial Preference on British enterprise in the Netherlands East Indies is the subject of a letter which has been sent to the Chancellor of the Exchequer by the heads of British firms interested in that region. The letter points out that in the event of higher Customs duties being levied on produce imported from the Netherlands East Indies, "British traders operating in those islands will be faced by difficulties which will undoubtedly adversely affect them". The categories of enterprise thus concerned are summarised as follows—

(1) Companies which own estates in the Netherlands East Indies.

(2) British firms which concern themselves with the export of Netherlands East Indies produce.

(3) British firms in London which are interested in marketing this produce.

(4) British commerce, shipping, and trade generally.

In the first place, the estates (both British-owned and Dutch-owned) operating in those Dutch colonies will—if the tariff has any result—find it difficult to market their produce in the markets of the United Kingdom, and will consequently be forced to find markets in other countries—namely, the United States and Germany—and as a result Netherlands India will be driven to procure from these countries its supply of manufactured articles. American and German financiers, bankers and insurance will follow, and the position of British interests in these important branches of trade will decay. Nor can it be doubted that if German trade with Netherlands India grows, while British trade diminishes, German political influence in Holland will grow, to the detriment of British interest.

It is to be foreseen that Dutch commercial men and Government officials in the Netherlands East Indies will represent a policy which will not permit them to export their produce freely to British markets.

It is to be feared that they may take up a hostile attitude and that they may, therefore, pursue the policy of seeking to further improve direct trade relations between Holland and the East, by no longer giving British enterprise the fairplay which it has hitherto received, and by encouraging as much as possible their trade with other Powers which are already strong competitors with us."

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reply, says that he does not think he can usefully add to the exposition of the policy of his Majesty's Government, which he has given in the House of Commons.

THE OLD FLAG AGAIN.

But we are in the Wilhelmstrasse, where we join the processions from the other meetings.

We learn with gratification that the Sport Palast has hosted Erzberger because he won't

declare for a restoration of Posen to Germany, and that the officers

meeting passed a resolution calling

for the exclusion from the

Peace delegation of the internationalist Professor Schucking.

The procession from the officers

meeting is headed by a band playing "Deutschland über alles,"

and by the old black, white, and

red national flag, which is fast

reaction. After the Finance Minister Schiffer has welcomed our quite unobjectionable resolution from a balcony of the Reichskaselle, a young officer suddenly appears in another balcony waving a black, white, and red flag, adjuring us to swear loyalty to it. We are prepared to swear anything by now without much bothering what it is, and find ourselves being moved along towards the Tiergarten.

As we pass the British Embassy

suddenly the officers' procession

begins to shout and wave to a

flabby-faced portly person howling and smiling on the kerb

Ludendorff! By the undying jing! Well what next? Then to

Bismarck's statue where officers

offer tributes of rhetoric and

wreaths, and finally a schoolboy,

climbing the pedestal, calls for

cheers for the Kaiser, while a

claque below start up "Heil Dir im Siegerkranz!" But this is a

a bit too much for the bystanders.

Where's your Kaiser? Where's

you victory?" shouts one. "You

give us the Kaiser," growls a

soldier behind me, "and we'll give

him a wreath all right—round

his neck and pulled tight!"

Well, the German dynasties

exploited Luther and his Pro-

testant movement. I doubt they

will succeed in exploiting the

national Protestants of Germany

who are revolting against the

imperial immediate of Germany

reaction. After the Finance

Minister Schiffer has welcomed

our quite unobjectionable

resolution from a balcony of

the Reichskaselle, a young officer

suddenly appears in another balcony

waving a black, white, and red

flag, adjuring us to swear loyalty

to it. We are prepared to swear

anything by now without much

bothering what it is, and find

ourselves being moved along

towards the Tiergarten.

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flag, adjuring us to swear loyalty

to it. We are prepared to swear

anything by now without much

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SAILINGS FOR
LONDON via SINGAPORE, COLOMBO,
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S.S.	Leave Hong Kong about	Due Marseilles about	Due London about
NAGOYA	21st August	23rd Sept	2nd October
FOR SINGAPORE, COLOMBO & BOMBAY.			
DUNERA	10 July at noon	due Bombay about 26th July	
FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, RANGOON & CALCUTTA.			
JAPAN	22nd July	1st Calcutta	13th August
FOR SHANGHAI & KOBE.			
DEWARA	13th July, at 4 p.m.	For Shanghai only.	

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CP OS

SAILINGS

HONGKONG to VANCOUVER
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STEAMER.	HONGKONG	VANCOUVER	FROM	TO
Empress of Russia	July 10	July 28		
Monteagle	July 29	Aug. 23		
Empress of Asia	Aug. 7	Aug. 25		
Empress of Japan	Aug. 20	Sept. 10		
Empress of Russia	Sept. 4	Sept. 22		
Monteagle	Oct. 7	Nov. 1		
Empress of Asia	Oct. 2	Oct. 20		
Empress of Japan	Oct. 16	Nov. 6		
Empress of Russia	Oct. 30	Nov. 17		
Monteagle	Dec. 16	Jan. 9		
Empress of Asia	Nov. 27	Dec. 15		
Empress of Japan	Dec. 11	Jan. 1		
Empress of Russia	Dec. 25	Jan. 12		

FARES HONGKONG TO UNITED KINGDOM.
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"EMPEROR OF ASIA" Gold \$491 to change
"EMPEROR OF JAPAN" Gold \$436 without notice
"MONTEAGLE" Gold \$436

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93.15 hours.

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OCEAN SERVICES

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U. S. MAIL LINE.

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Hongkong to San Francisco.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.
The most comfortable Route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong at noon.

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s.s. "WEST SEQUANA"	17th July.
s.s. "WEST CONOB"	10th Aug.
s.s. "COLOMBIA"	13th Aug.
s.s. "VENEZUELA"	10th Sept.

These steamers have the most modern equipment including overhead electric fans and electric lighting. ALL LOWER BERTHS & Large (comfortable) Staterooms (all single and two berths only.)

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For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc., apply to the Company's Office in Telephone No. 141. ALEXANDRA BUILDING. Chater Road.

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SUWA MARU Tuesday, 5th Aug., at 11 a.m.
LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, & Port Said.

MISHIMA MARU Thursday, 17th July, at Noon.
SADO MARU Friday, 25th July, at Noon.
(Calling Marseilles).

MELBOURNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

NIKKO MARU Wednesday, 23rd July, at 11 a.m.
AKI MARU Wednesday, 20th Aug., at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK & HAVANA via Kobe, Yokohama, Muroran, San Francisco, Panama & Colon.

TOYAMA MARU Wednesday, 23rd July.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

TENSHIN MARU Thursday, 31st July.
TOTOMI MARU Friday, 25th July.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

CALCUTTA MARU Saturday, 19th July.

JAPAN PORTS - Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

AKI MARU Saturday, 19th July, at 11 a.m.
TANGO MARU Saturday, 23rd Aug., at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

SHINGO MARU Thursday, 17th July.
KAIFUKU MARU Thursday, 17th July.
KAMO MARU Monday, 21st July, at 11 a.m.

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SHINYO MARU 13th Aug.
PERSIA MARU 28th Aug.
KOREA MARU 16th Sept.
NIPPON MARU 25th Sept.

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KIYO MARU 10th Sept.

SEIYO MARU 14th July.

4th Nov.

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S.S. "BINTANG"

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PICTORIAL SUPPLEMENT.



Photo: Tokyo Asahi Shimbun.

Unveiling of bronze statue of the late Danjuro Ichikawa.
Japan's greatest actor.



Photo: Topical Press.

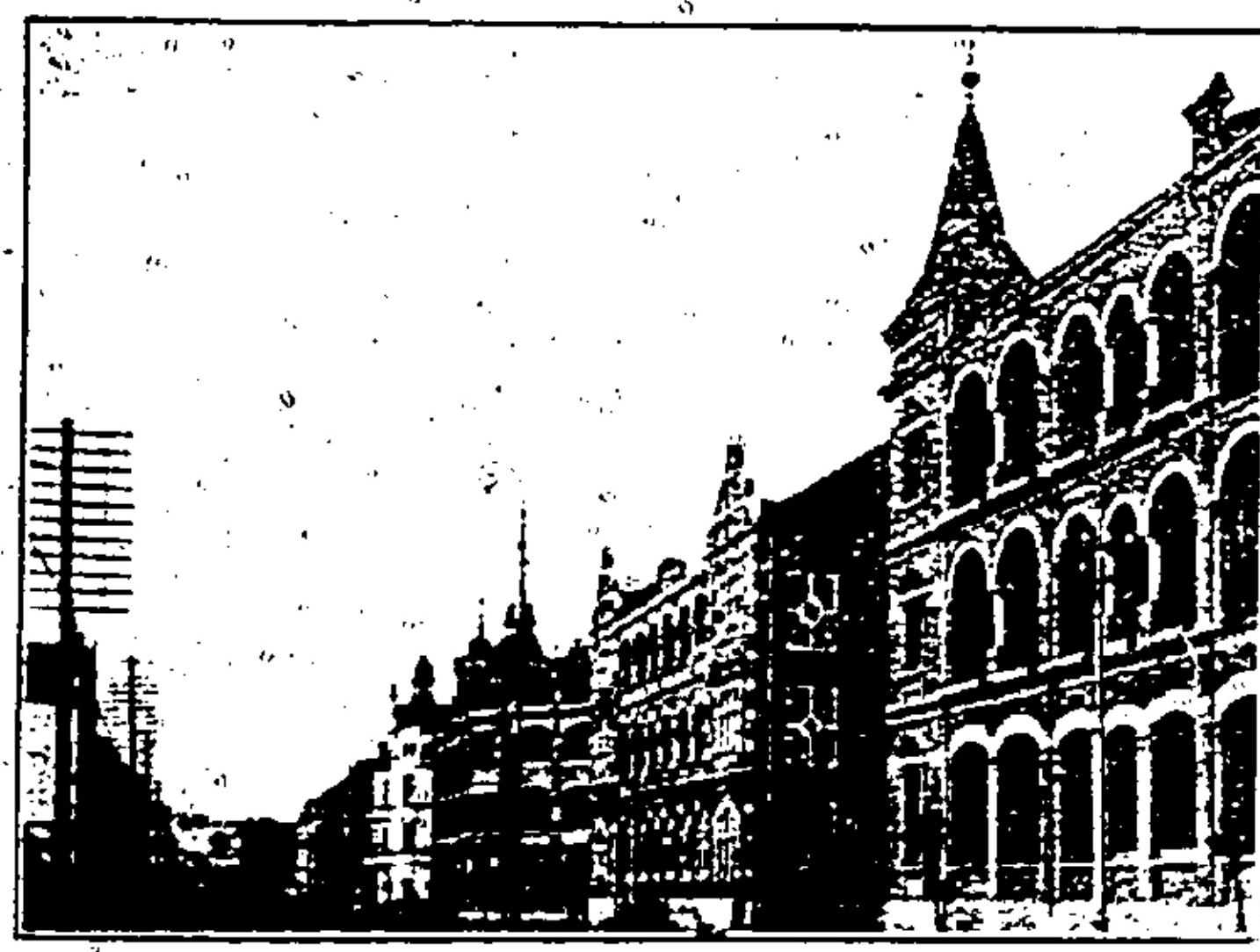
VICTORY LOAN SCENE IN WASHINGTON.

Miss Billie Burke, the well-known actress, sold her first Victory Loan Bond to Rear Admiral Sims, and the second to Burke Edwards, her namesake.



Photo: Tokyo Asahi Shimbun.

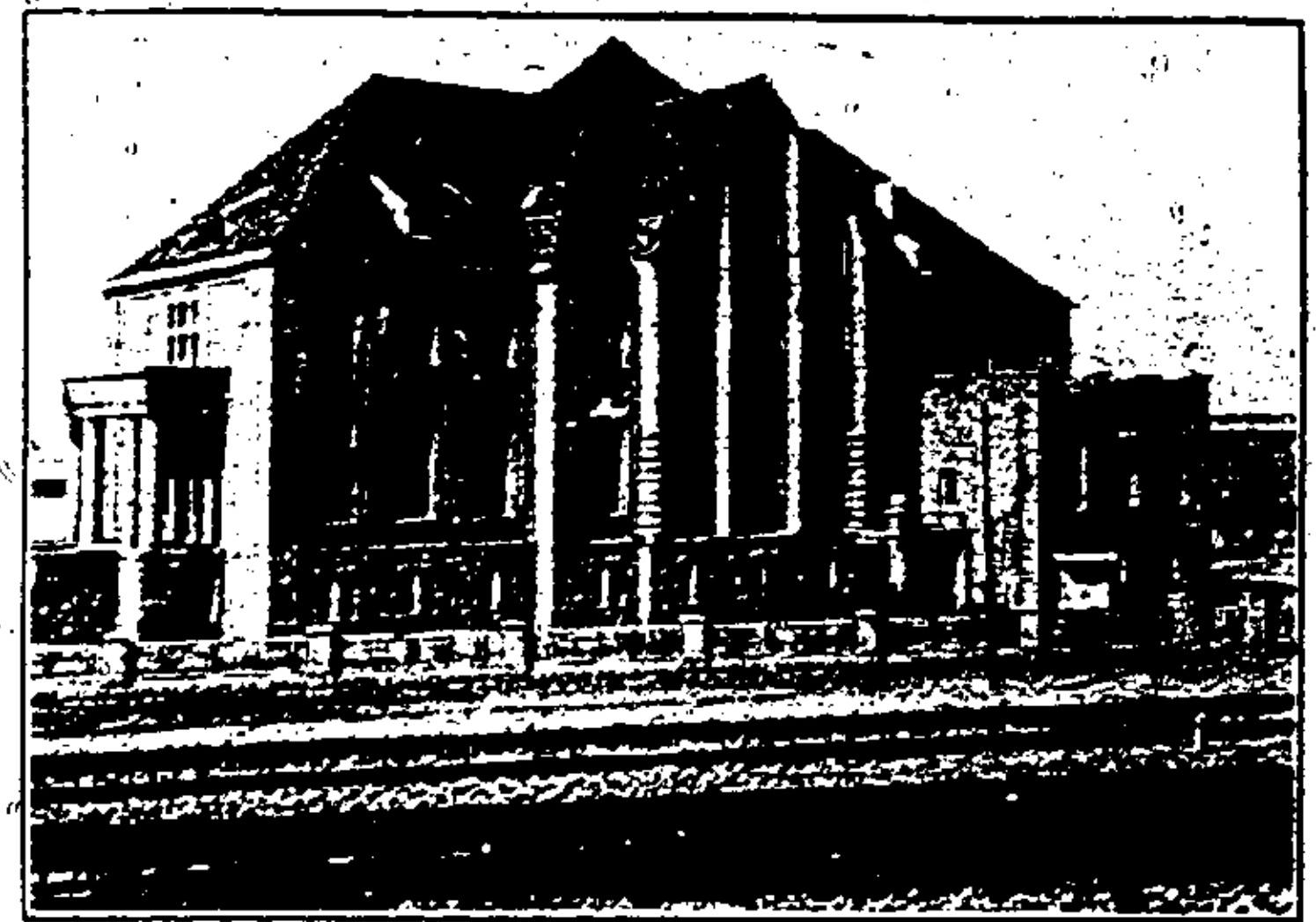
Miss Kikuye Horikoshi, granddaughter of the late Danjuro Ichikawa, the unveiling of a statue to whom is shown in another picture.



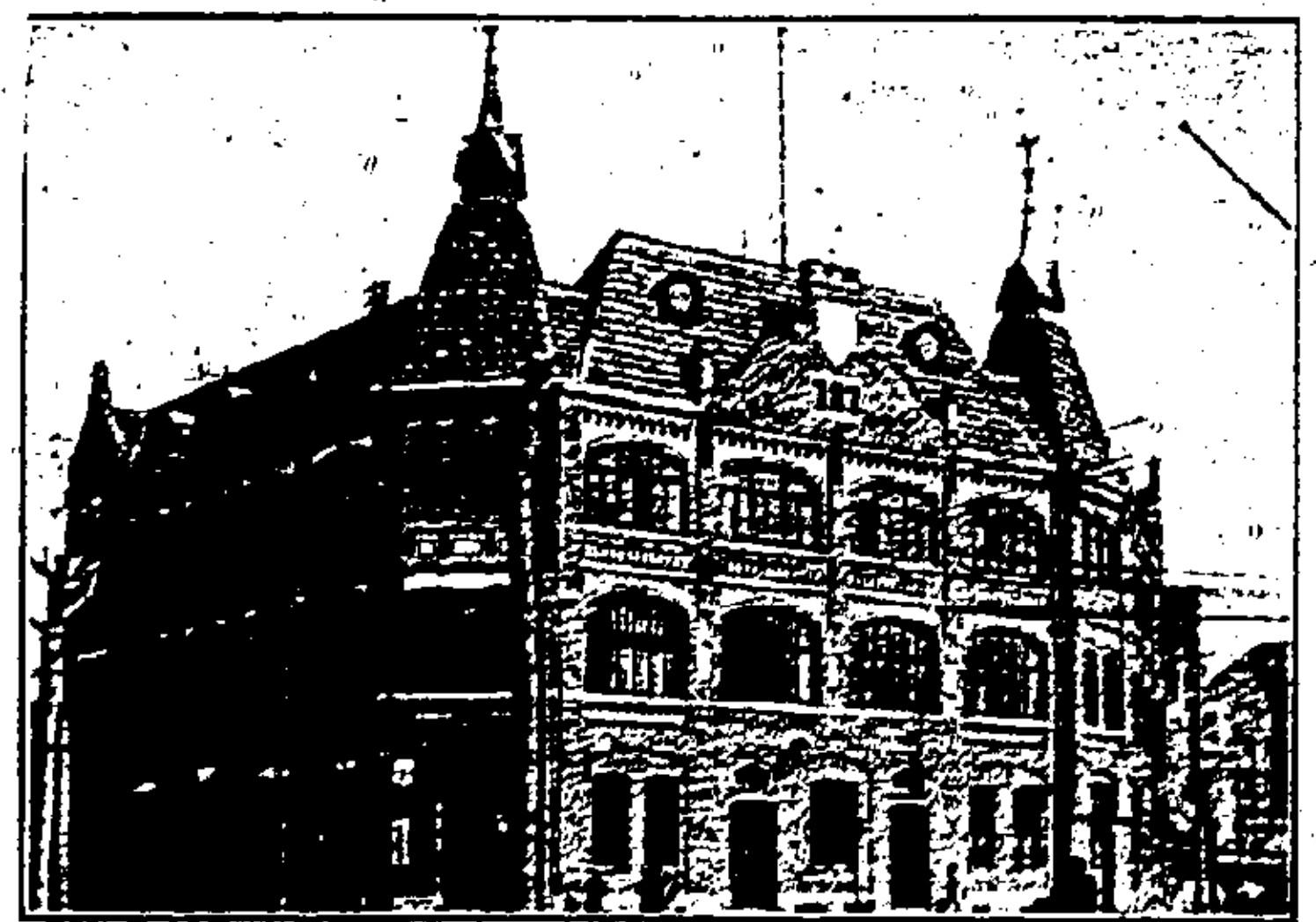
Typical Buildings in Saganachi, formerly Prinz Heinrich Street.

TSINGTAU—ITS STREETS & BUILDINGS.

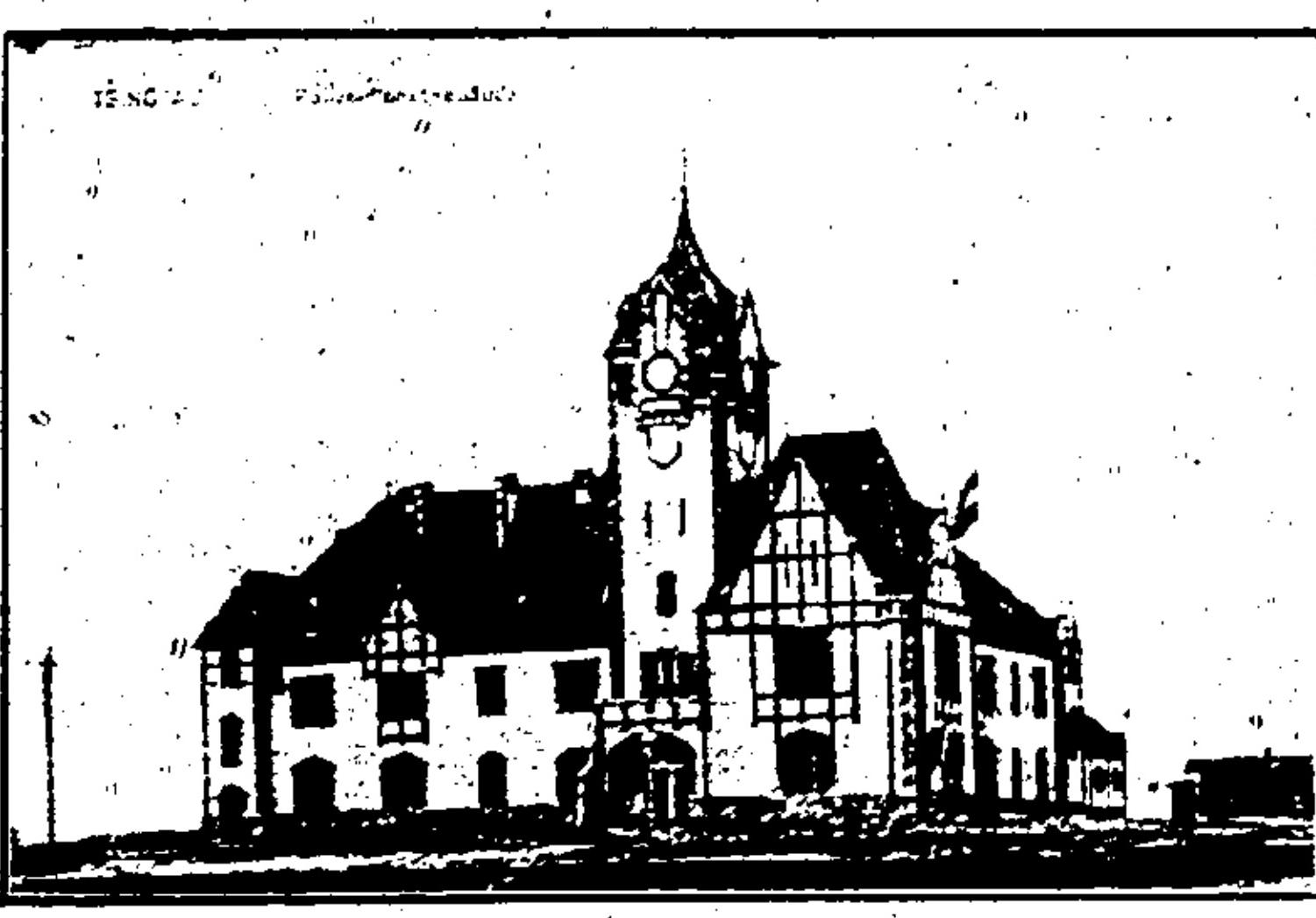
(Photos: Far Eastern Review).



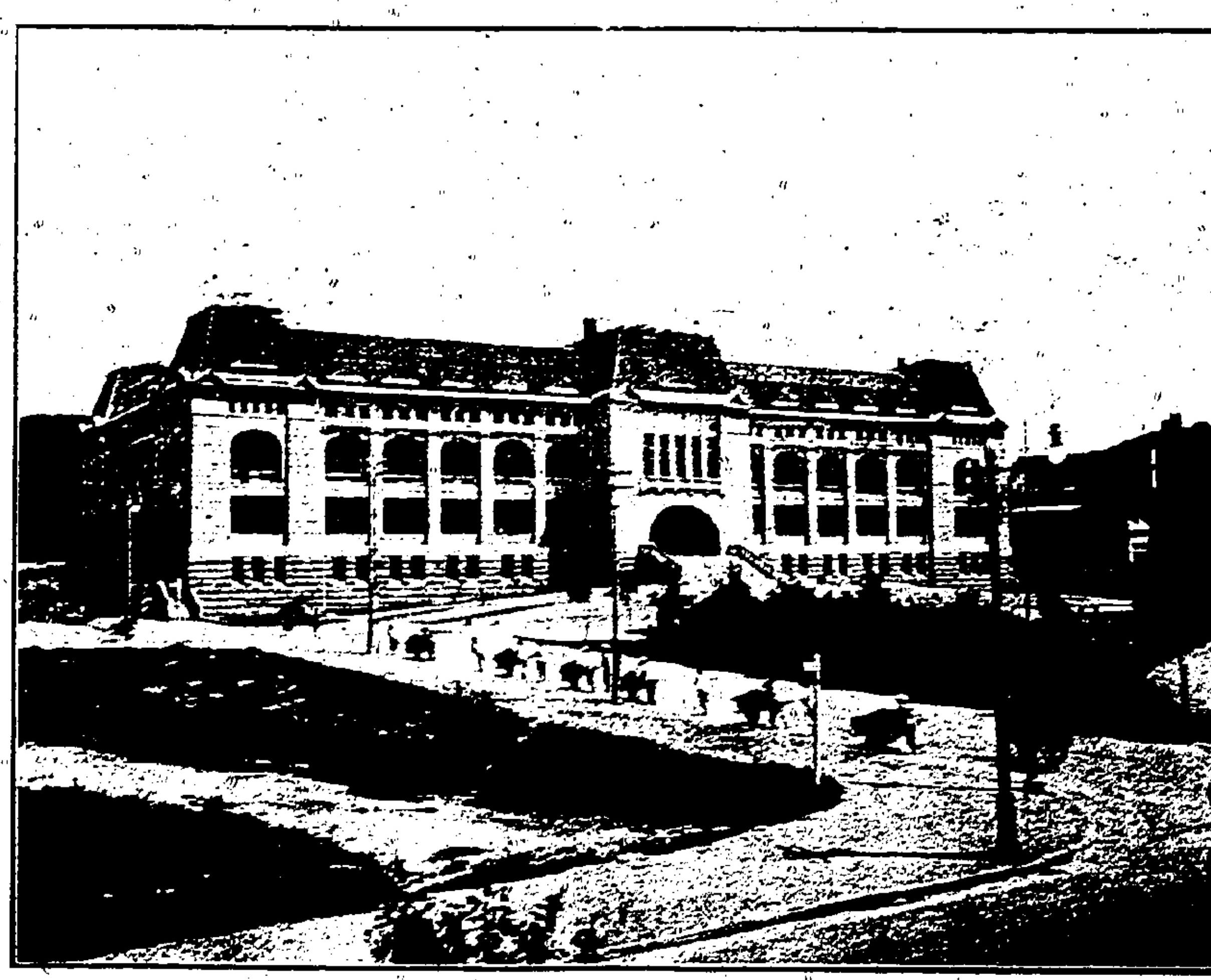
THE CUSTOM HOUSE.



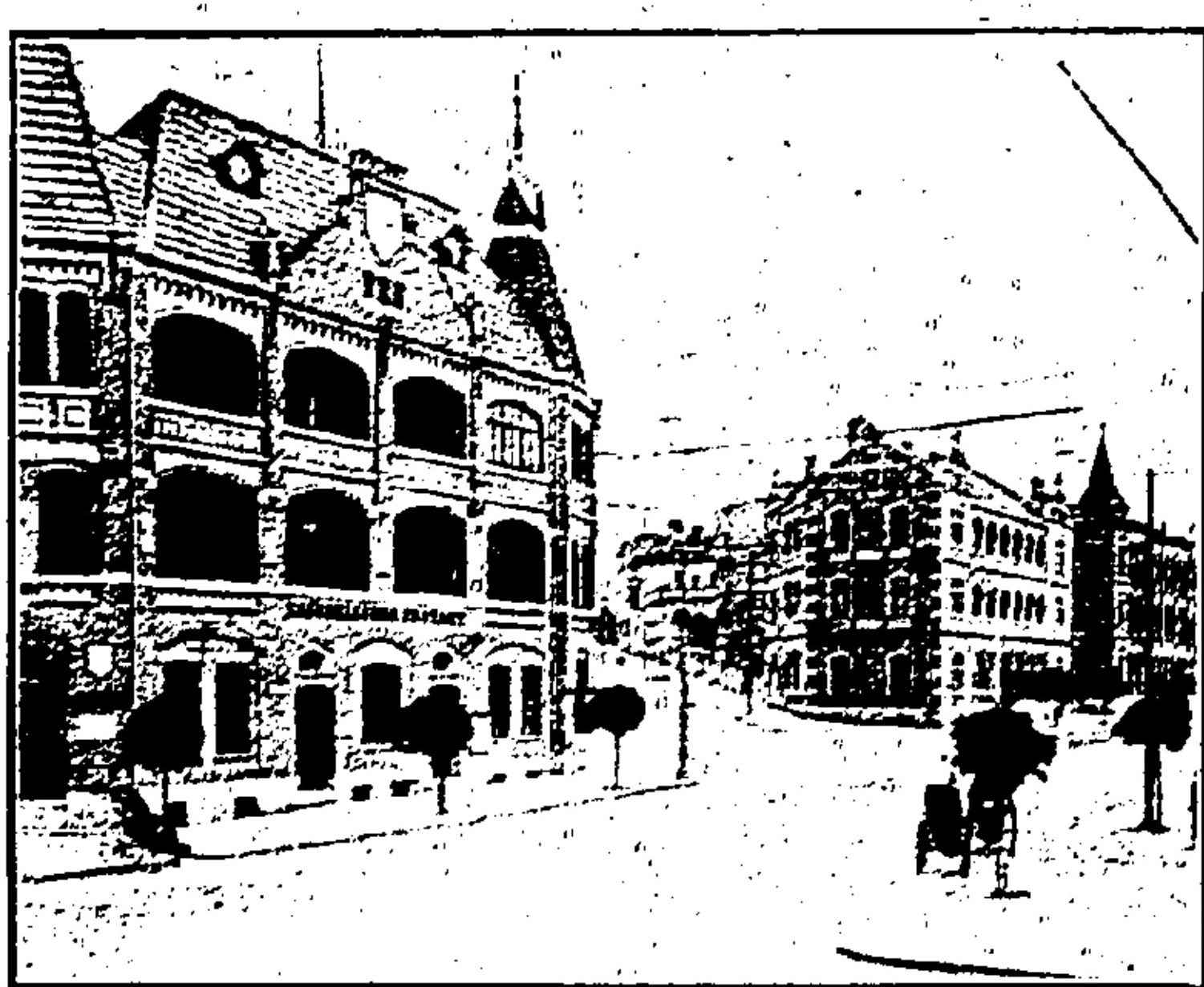
THE FORMER GERMAN POST OFFICE.



Police Headquarters under German Administration.



THE GOVERNMENT BUILDING.



Types of Tsingtao Building.—Post Office in foreground



Shantung Street—The main Chinese business street.



Irene Road—A Tsingtao thoroughfare.

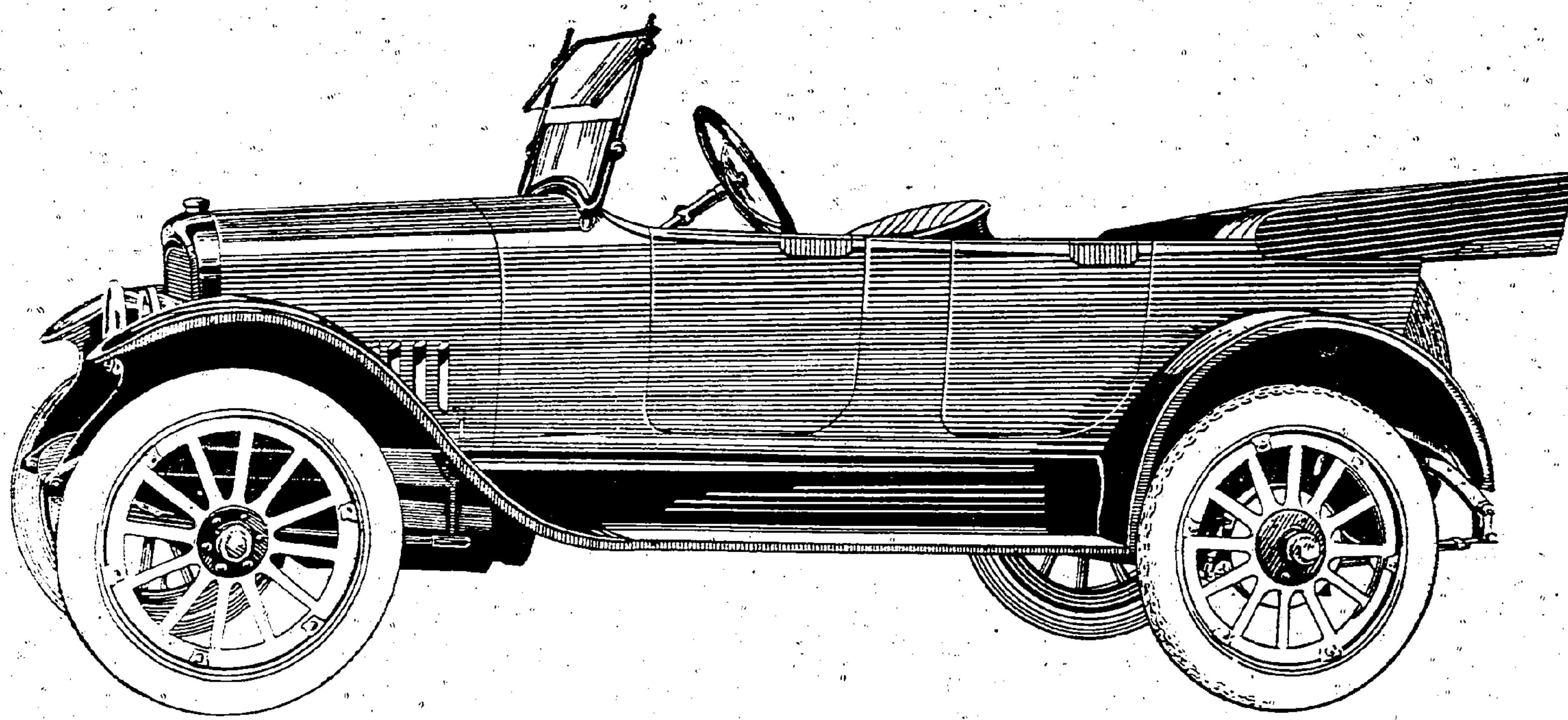
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Five Passenger

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WHEREVER reliable motor cars are demanded—in country and city—the Allen is the ideal car. It provides necessary all-round business and family service at least cost.

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"KAJO MARU" Sunday, 13th July.

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S.S. "WEST MUNHAM"
will be despatched on or about July 16th.
For SEATTLE, TACOMA & PORTLAND.

For SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER.
"WESTERN KNIGHT" About August 15th.
"ELDRIDGE" 15th.
"WEST ISLAY" Late August.
"HEPPBURG" Middle Sept.

For PORTLAND direct.
"WEST CELINA" About August 15th.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO OVERLAND COMMON POINTS.

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U. S. B. "CADARETTA" about 17th July.
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Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Kueichow	B & S.	13. July
Kielung via Swatow and Amoy	Kaijo M.	O. S. K.	13. July
Shanghai and Tsingtao	Ewanse	B & S.	13. July
Shanghai	Dilwara	M. M. Co.	14. July
Saigon, Bangkok & Singapore	Shisen	O. S. K.	14. July
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Taming	B & S.	14. July
Hongay	Hangchow	O. S. K.	15. July
Geroa	Saigon M.	O. L. Co.	15. July
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Quinnebaug	Kohso M.	16. July
Sydney and Melbourne	Lokhang	J. M. Co.	16. July
Hirohong	Suiyang	J. M. Co.	16. July
Sandakan	Cheongsang	D. L. Co.	18. July
Shanghai	Hainberg	J. M. Co.	18. July
Tieatin	Taihong	J. M. Co.	18. July
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Chakasang	J. M. Co.	18. July
Straits and Calcutta	Yuensang	J. M. Co.	18. July
Manila	Sinkiang	B & S.	19. July
Shanghai	Aki M.	N. Y. K.	19. July
Japan Ports	Calcutta M.	N. Y. K.	19. July
Calcutta via Ports	Tijpanas	J. C. J. L.	19. July
Java	Chenan	B & S.	20. July
Shanghai and Tsingtao	Tean	B & S.	22. July
Shanghai	Haitan	D. L. Co.	22. July
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Japan	M. M. Co.	22. July
Spore, Penang, Rangoon & Calcutta	Tjilini	J. C. J. L.	23. July
Shanghai	Loongsang	J. M. Co.	25. July
Manila	Tibodas	O. S. K.	25. July
Java	Indus M.	N. Y. K.	25. July
Bombay and Colombo	Totomi M.	N. Y. K.	25. July
Bombay and Colombo	Tjilwong	J. C. J. L.	3. Aug.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LTD.
Woofochiang, from Shanghai.

Admiral Rodgers' Gunboat General Alava, from Peking.

Liang Wang Chungwu Co. from Shanghai.

Everett, from Kobe.

Kanjiro Etc., s.s. Yokohama Maru, from Osaka.

Mulie, Hongkong Hotel, from Nara.

Yahsing, from Hankow.

Tamkwonkai, from Shanghai.

Suiguan, Etc., from Amoy.

Leechong, from Amoy.

Module, from Shanghai.

Haunglaigao, Jaucheng, from Takamatsu.

Liu Barnard, from Shanghai.

T. KRING, Act. Superintendent, Hongkong July 11, 1919.

J. K. GIBSON, Superintendent, Hongkong, July 10, 1919.

W. CHATHAM, Water Authority, Public Works Department.

EASTERN EXTENSION AUSTRALIA & CHINA TELEGRAPH CO.

List of Unclaimed Telegrams lying in the E. E. Telegraph Office at Hongkong.

Coppoline, from Bombay.

Deligne, Hongkong Hotel, from Saigon.

Dewyn Jr., Palace Hotel, from Weltevreden.

J. M. Creif Hongkong Hotel, from San Francisco.

K. Baxter Hongkong Hotel, from Vancouver.

Samuel Samuel & Co. from London.

Snee, from Singapore.

Thompson, c/o Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, from New York.

Wright, c/o Postmaster, from Calcutta retransmitted from Singapore.

J. K. GIBSON, Superintendent, Hongkong, July 10, 1919.

W. CHATHAM, Water Authority, Public Works Department.

Conservation of water in the City and Hill Districts.

Consumption — 10,134 m. cu. ft. per day.

Population — 570,000 persons.

Service to houses in Hill Districts — 10,134 m. cu. ft. per day.

Reservoirs — 10,134 m. cu. ft. per day.

Estimated population — 570,000 persons.

Consumption per person per day — 18.2 m. cu. ft. per day.

The Government Analyst's report shows that the water is of excellent quality.

W. CHATHAM, Water Authority, Public Works Department.

Conservation of water in the Hill Districts.

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JAPAN'S INTIMIDATION OF CHINA.

BARON HAYASHI SPEAKS OUT.

Baron Hayashi, formerly Japanese Minister to China, and now Governor of Kwantung, is always an interesting man to hear. He is by no means communicative by nature. In fact, he is one of the most difficult statesmen for the Press to gain access to when he is in no mood for conversation. Even when he is in a more sociable frame of mind, he is not ready with a flow of words, but he is singularly free from the disposition to conceal what is in his mind, a trait which is so common to diplomats such as he was. During his term of office as Minister to China, he often spoke quite critically of the diplomacy of the Government under which he was serving, and therefore it is no wonder that he should be less reserved in his utterances about Japan's policy towards China at the present time, when he holds a position which demands less discretion on his part than hitherto in dealing with such questions. As quoted in a Mukden dispatch to the *Mainichi*, the Baron attributes the present anti-Japanese combination in China partly to self-seeking designs on the part of some Chinese politicians to assume power, and partly to the mistaken policy pursued by the Japanese Government towards China during the war. After stating with much assurance that nothing short of the appearance on the Chinese political arena of a great statesman of real power can effect a unification of China, he goes on to say that as it is well-nigh impossible to look for the appearance of a statesman of such calibre under the present condition of China, it is important that the best statesman available should be placed at the helm of State, and that Japan should render assistance to the Cabinet in the settlement of the situation. The attitude hitherto assumed by the Japanese Government, however, is open to grave censure, because there was nothing like uniformity in the policies framed by the Cabinet in the past. Every Ministerial change brings about an alteration of the China policy.

The Baron then takes strong exception to the mailed-fist policy adopted by the Japanese Government in all dealings with China. He asks if there is any enterprise undertaken by the Japanese in China which is really welcomed by the Chinese. The reason why they are unfavourably received by the Chinese is because Japan's rights in China are exacted through intimidation against the will of that country. In spite of the open pledge she gave to the Powers that she would guarantee the peace of the East during the war, Japan went so far as to issue an ultimatum to China in the Sino-Japanese negotiations. Japan's policy towards China in the closing days of the Terauchi Ministry was so indiscreet that Baron Hayashi called the attention of the late Viscount Motono thereto. It nevertheless resulted in impairing Japan's credit in the eyes of the Powers as well as China. It is not his intention to indulge in abusive remarks, he says, but he thinks that Japan richly deserves the hostile feelings now manifesting themselves among the Chinese against her and her people. In conclusion, Baron Hayashi draws serious attention to the fact that Japan is now placed in the same isolated position internationally, as she was at the time of the Three Powers' intervention. If the Japanese are not sufficiently awake to this grim fact, and fail to make earnest efforts to improve the situation, the Sino-Japanese friendship, by which the Japanese set so much store, will be quite valueless.

ONE-LEGGED CRICKETER. The twin brothers Denton were in the Northamptonshire team which met Lancashire in the opening match of the season at Northampton but A. D. Denton, their younger brother, died while serving with the Royal West Kents, in which he had a commission, he was so severely wounded in July, 1917, that his leg had to be amputated. He has been batting in a uniform, and, except that he has difficulty in running, his amputation has not affected his game. Lancashire will probably now him to have a place in the team. He will take in the last two matches played in one or other of the Lancashire ends of the County Cricket Ground, and his injury

CHURCH SERVICES.

LEISURE.

BY CYRUS HARRY BROOKS

St. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL, HONG KONG.—4th Sunday after Trinity, 13th July, 1919. Holy Communion (7.30 a.m.) Matins (11 a.m.). Responses: Ferial Venite; Tunc. Psalm: Woodward and Cooke; Te Deum Russel; Jones and Fye. Benedictus: Langdon. Hymns: 270, 303. God Save the King. N.B.—Psalm 68, verses 1, 2, 4, 7, 8, 11, 12, 14, 18, 20, 25, 27, 32 & 33 in unison. Hymn 270, verses 1, 4 & 6 in unison. Hymn 303, verses 1, 3, 6 & 8 in unison. Litany (12 noon). Evensong (6 p.m.) Responses: Ferial. Psalm: Barnby and Turle. Middle Voluntary: Andante in D minor—W. G. Aleck. Magnificat: Turle (27th evening). Nunc Dimitis: Hayes (27th morning). Hymns: 282, 182, 27. Voluntary: Choral Prelude on "Abide with me" C. H. H. Parry. N.B.—Psalm 69, verses 1, 2, 7, 8, 13, 14, 17, 18, 24, 25, 30, 31, 33 & 36 in unison. Hymn 292, verse 1 in unison. Hymn 182, verse 3 in unison. Hymn 27, verses 1 & 4 in unison.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, KOWLOON.—13th July, 1919.—4th Sunday after Trinity. Holy Communion and Morning Prayer 11 a.m. Opening Voluntary. Responses: Ferial. Venite: Turle. Psalm: of the 13th Morning.—LXXVIII Crotchet, Cooke, TeDeum; Lawes, Cooke and Hopkins. Benedictus: Troutbeck. Kyrie: Mendelssohn. Hymns: 5 (Tune 14) 280, 80 (A & M 222), 299, 579. Evening Prayer 6 p.m. Responses: Ferial Psalm: of the 13th Evening.—LXXIX Barnby, Turle, Turle, Turle, Magnificat: Cambridge (XXVIIth Morning). Nunc Dimitis: Purcell. (XXVIIIth Evening). Hymns: 556, 276, 360, 20, 19. Vesper Hymn. Concluding Voluntary.

UNION CHURCH KENNEDY ROAD.—Sunday Services July 13th. Morning 11 a.m. Hymns 342, 540, 110, 438. Communion at 12. Evening 6 p.m. Hymns: 381, 236, 298, 332. Preacher: Rev. J. Kirk Maconachie.

THE GOSPEL HALL.—(No. 10 and 12 Pedder Street). Weekly Services.—Sunday. Breaking of Bread, 11 a.m. Gospel Reading, 8 p.m. Tuesday, Exposition of Scripture, 8 p.m. Thursday, Bible Class, 8 p.m. Friday, Bible Class for Ladies, 5.30 p.m. Saturday, Prayer Meeting, 8 p.m.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, WEST POINT.—Sunday, 8 a.m. Holy Communion. 11 a.m. Morning Prayer and Sermon.

PEAK CHURCH.—Holy Communion at 8.15 a.m.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL GLENELAY.—Low Masses at 6.7. and 9.30 a.m. High Mass at 8 a.m. 5.30 p.m.—Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH WANCHAI.—Sunday Morning Service 10.15 a.m. Sunday Evening Service 6 p.m.

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS' HOME ARSENAL STREET.—Sunday Evening. Gospel Services 8 p.m.

ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH, GARDEN ROAD.—Mass and Sermon at 10 a.m. followed by the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST SCIENTIST.—MacDonnell Road. Sundays, 11.15 a.m. Wednesdays, 5.30 p.m.

BIG DRAPERY DEAL. Mr. Gordon Selfridge, head of the famous Oxford-street firm, has acquired the controlling interest in the old-established business of Messrs. George Henry Lee and Co., drapers, of Basnett-street, Liverpool. The price paid is stated to be about £250,000. Messrs. Selfridge have bought the whole of the ordinary share capital, consisting of 14,000 shares of £10 each. The 14,000 preference shares of £10 each remain in the hands of the Oakshott family, who have owned the premises for 35 years. The firm of Messrs. George Henry Lee and Co. was founded in the late fifties by Mr. Henry B. Lee, and is considered one of the highest grade businesses in the country outside London. The firm deals in all kinds of drapery goods.

ONE-LEGGED CRICKETER. The twin brothers Denton were in the Northamptonshire team which met Lancashire in the opening match of the season at Northampton but A. D. Denton, their younger brother, died while serving with the Royal West Kents, in which he had a commission, he was so severely wounded in July, 1917, that his leg had to be amputated. He has been batting in a uniform, and, except that he has difficulty in running, his amputation has not affected his game. Lancashire will probably now him to have a place in the team. He will take in the last two matches played in one or other of the Lancashire ends of the County Cricket Ground, and his injury

GERMAN MUSIC.

SHOULD IT BE PLAYED?

Mr. A. Kalisch writes in the *Daily News*:

I have drawn attention to the very interesting articles and letters in the *Musical Times* on the question of the permanence of all Beethoven's music. One might have thought that the comparatively small audience at the Beethoven Festival at Queen's Hall were directly, or indirectly, a result, were it not that the production of Elgar's new works also resulted in many empty seats, and assuredly no one has of late been trying to belittle Elgar in the Press.

A free and frank discussion of Beethoven on purely musical grounds is one thing and very wholesome, but an attempt to persuade us that it is patriotic to condemn all German music is quite another; and still another, and a much worse thing, is the suggestion that the predominance of German music in this country for the last half-century has been the result of super-Machiavellian propaganda.

The ball was set rolling the other day by M. Diaghilev, the very able director of the Russian Ballet. Beethoven, he exclaimed, was a mummy, Brahms a putrefying corpse, and Schumann a sick dog baying at the moon. (When he said that he must for the moment have forgotten the *Carnival*, which has inspired his artists to some of their most delightful efforts.) England, he continues, has only tolerated these things because German propagandists forced German music down their throats. Now a leading article in the *Daily Mail* repeats the charge, and adds that gloomy sentimentalism is the only stock in trade of German music.

To the scrap heap, then, with the futile gloom of "*Le Nozze del Figaro*" and the flabby sentiment of Beethoven's Fifth Symphony. The writer may be pleading a good cause, but he certainly will not help it by such arrant nonsense.

WHAT THE PUBLIC WANTED.

It is a curious thing that if English love of German music from 1850 onwards is the result of sinister propaganda, nobody should have found it out till 1919. It is surely an insult, both to the intelligence of and the honesty of the countless British managers and societies who have produced German music. They did so, obviously, because they found it was what the public wanted. All through the war, let us not forget, Beethoven and Wagner were the only things that crowded Queen's Hall at the Promenade Concerts. Of course, everyone who went there, including thousands of soldiers, was either a German in disguise or a very stupid English victim of German intrigue. And what of Sir Henry Wood? This is on a par with the argument that Germany captured France only by dishonest methods—as if no German trader had ever supplied anybody with anything good or useful or cheap.

But, it is said, musical enterprise, and especially the big musical societies in places like Manchester, Liverpool, Leeds, and Bradford, came under German influences. Perhaps they did; but why were native music lovers so apathetic as to permit it? It was, presumably always open to them to devote as much energy (and money) to music as the foreigners did, had they wished.

It is a still more curious discovery that the British musical public is accessible to propaganda. For the last 50 years all serious writers on music have tried to kill the Royalty Ballad—its sales go up by leaps and bounds. For the last 20 years we have all been protesting against the deterioration of our lighter dramatic music, and the dividends of the companies providing it soar to heights undreamed of. For many years the *Saturday* and *Monday Popo* became more or less Brahms' propaganda—in one year, I remember, he monopolised about 70 per cent of the season's programme, and the concerts died of inanition. Every writer in the Press pleads the cause of British composers, and the more British music is played the more the public stays away.

Then we are asked to consider the analogy of the musical propaganda exercised by Germany in neutral countries during the war, but those who use that argument conveniently forget, if they ever knew, what was the end of that propaganda. In at least two of the neutral countries where it was most active the native providers of music protested against

OVER-SEAS BRIDES.

1,500 LEAVING ENGLAND FORTNIGHTLY.

Nearly 1,500 British girls are leaving England for Canada every fortnight as the wives of Canadian soldiers. They travel free of charge in transports with their husbands. About 9,000 brides, it is estimated, have gone to Canada this year. The total number of girls in Great Britain married to Canadian soldiers during the war is estimated at 32,000.

The girls are a fine type," said an official of the Canadian Emigration Department. "They have gone back to Canada also apply for passports. These are granted only if the girls can furnish satisfactory evidence that they have been engaged for two years and that the men intend to marry them."

A considerable number of English girls are going to the United States with American soldier husbands. Others are applying for passports to the U.S. to join men to whom they say they became engaged in England. The American Consular Service is taking the most careful precautions to ensure that none of these girls shall fall into wrong hands, and they will consent to vise applicants' passports only after having ascertained from the immigration authorities in the U.S. that the men to whom the girls wish to go are willing and able to keep them.

A suspicion that an attempt is being made to attract English girls to the United States for nefarious purposes has caused the American Consul-General to circularise American Consular officers in the United Kingdom requesting them to exercise very great care.

unfair competition, and it had to stop.

THE LOGICAL CONSEQUENCE.

It is strange, too, to reflect that ten or fifteen years ago, when some writers were preaching the doctrine of "program" music and trying to convince musicians in this country that music might have some meaning or content outside itself, they were told that such theories were fitful emanations from the fuddled brains of German professors. Now anyone who does not protest that every bar of Beethoven contains the most virulent bacillus of Junkerdom is told that he is no patriot and is suborned by German gold.

They talk a good deal of Wagner, too. That is a big subject, and a good deal may be said on both sides. But there is not much militarism in "Parsifal," and as to "The Ring," let us not forget that Siegfried always used to be considered the type of "the right of the individual to free self-determination"; that Wotan, who grasped at world power by force; Alberich, who stands for the capitalist's lust of gold; and Farner, who sleeps on his privileges, comes to a bad end. Wagner, the revolutionary, fled for his life, a price on his head, in 1848, though he did write the "Kaisermarsch" in 1871.

To consider the question in the abstract, let us ask what would be the logical consequence of the boycott of German music because of Germany's action in 1914. Should we not have to say that Raphael had no sense of beauty and Michel Angelo's outlines lack majesty because we do not share Signor Orlando's views on the question of Fiume? Should we not have to condemn the Russian Ballet and all its works because of Lenin and Trotsky? Mr. Jones, who is a lifelong Liberal, would have to refuse to listen to a bar of music of Mr. Smith, because he (Smith) once addressed a meeting in favour of Robinson, the Coupon candidate.

It is perhaps not wholly relevant, but still worth remembering, that men like Sullivan, Parry, Stanford, Cowen, and Elgar owed their first hearing to Manns, Halle, and Richter when native musicians were deaf to their claims.

"Teutonic music is too dominant," said Sir Frederick Cowen, shortly before the war, and truly enough. But the question will have to be decided ultimately on purely musical grounds. To suggest, "badly," that musicians should do without Bach, Beethoven, and Wagner has as much sense as to say that students of English must dispense with the authorised version of Shakespeare or Shelley.

SIR HERBERT TREE.

MR. ASQUITH'S TRIBUTE.

Mr. Asquith, in the presence of a large assembly outside His Majesty's Theatre recently, unveiled a memorial tablet to Sir Herbert Tree. The ex-Premier was accompanied by Mrs. Asquith and Princess Bibesco.

The tablet records that the theatre was founded by Herbert Tree in 1887 and directed by him till his death in 1917. After the ceremony the friends and colleagues of the late actor assembled in the theatre to hear tributes to his life and work paid by Mr. Asquith, Lord Reading, Sir Squire Bancroft, and the Bishop of London.

Recalling his many years of friendship with Sir Herbert Tree, Mr. Asquith said only those who, like himself, were privileged for years to enjoy his friendship could realise what he was like in the more intimate and less public relations of life. There was not one of his friends, and they were many, who had not felt and did not feel the poorer for the loss of that wealth of vitality and that unfailing reservoir of true kindness and affection.

There were, said Mr. Asquith, few, if any, actors of our time for whom the sentiment of admiring and affectionate interest had been more widely felt than for Sir Herbert Tree. He was an artist through and through, and took his art seriously, and he was perhaps the least mercenary of men.

There was nothing that he grudged in time, in money, in industry, in study, in drudgery itself to the profession to which he had given his life. That was equally true of him as manager and actor. The magnificence not of vulgar display, but arising from infinite painstaking and from a passion for thoroughness with which he put his pieces upon the stage was characteristic of the man. In range and versatility of parts Sir Herbert Tree was, he believed, not surpassed by any actor of our time.

During the afternoon Madam Clara Butt sang the "Lost Chord," and the orchestra of His Majesty's Theatre played a selection of music from Sir Herbert Tree's productions.

AMERICAN PACIFIC FLEET.

LATEST BATTLESHIPS.

Basing its judgement on opinions expressed in the American Navy Department and statements attributed to Secretary Daniels, the *Kokumin* predicts that the future will be the organisation of a Pacific fleet of powerful warships of the "Nevada" type. The paper asserts that this opinion is confirmed by Captain Watson, Naval Attaché to the American Embassy in Tokyo.

The *Kokumin* published the following as the probable make-up of the Pacific fleet: battleships Nevada, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Arizona, New Mexico, Mississippi and Idaho; armoured cruisers Seattle, North Carolina, Montana, Huntington, Pittsburgh, Pueblo, Frederick, South Dakota. The paper believes that the fleet will also have thirty destroyers and about forty submarines.

The ships chosen are of the oil burning type which represent the latest designs in the navy and are especially useful for the Pacific Coast on account of the fact that the fuel is ready to hand in California.

The *Kokumin* predicts that the extent to which the fleet of America will be augmented in the Far East will be a surprise to the entire Orient, although there is no reason to suppose that South American and Australasian waters are not to be equally visited by the Pacific fleet.

The *Kokumin* points out that in the Extreme Orient, there are already stationed three squadrons composed of gun-boats, which will be a great addition.

Furthermore it is rumoured, says the paper, that the construction of battle-cruisers to be dispatched to Asiatic waters in case of emergency is being advocated. Now that the German navy has been wiped out of existence and there is a tacit understanding between the two countries that Germany's naval forces have a place in the world, it is most likely, continues the *Kokumin*, that America will organise the Pacific Fleet on the completion of those battle-cruisers, and that she will, at any rate, stay in front of a very powerful fleet of Orientals.

ALIEN RESTRICTION.

STRONG POWERS PROPOSED.

In connection with the new Aliens Restriction Bill (continuing the Aliens Restriction Act, 1914) now awaiting the Standing Committee stage in the Commons, the Home Secretary has issued the draft of an Order in Council. As he explained on the occasion of the second reading of the Bill, Mr. Short's view is that it is preferable to proceed by Council Order for a further period in order to obtain experience instead of embodying the proposals in an act of Parliament. The main provisions of the Draft Order are as follows:

1. An alien coming from outside the United Kingdom shall not land in this country except with the leave of an immigration officer.

2. Such leave shall not be given to an alien to land unless he complies with the following conditions, amongst others:

(a) He is in a position to support himself and his dependents;

(b) He is not a lunatic, idiot, or mentally deficient;

(c) He is not the subject of the certificate by a medical inspector that it is undesirable he should land;

(d) He fulfils such other requirements as may be prescribed by any general or special instructions of the Home Secretary.

Aliens will have to register themselves in the same manner as has been necessary during the war, and furnish all details required, and hotel keepers and others must keep registers of aliens staying at their premises, and a central register is to be maintained by the Home Secretary. On the recommendation of the Admiralty or the Army Council any area may be declared a protected area, from which any aliens may be excluded altogether or permitted to remain under restrictions.

Power is proposed to be given to the police to close clubs and restaurants which have been frequented by aliens if they consider that the aliens so frequenting the premises are of criminal or disloyal associations or otherwise undesirable, or that the premises are conducted in a disorderly or improper manner or in a manner prejudicial to the public good.

Persons guilty of offences against the Order shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding £100, or to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding six months, or on a second or any subsequent conviction twelve months. Any person acting, suspected of acting, or being about to act in contravention of the Order may be taken into custody without warrant.

The Order imposes no restriction or disability on any duly accredited head of a foreign diplomatic mission or any member of his household or of his official staff.

A Lobby Correspondent writes that the Anti-Alien Group in the House of Commons, with which Sir J. G. Butcher is associated, are dissatisfied with the Draft Order in Council. They complain that under it the Home Secretary is not obliged to do anything, while he has the fullest discretion as to deportations or prevention of immigration. They will press in Committee on the Bill for more positive enactment and a declaration of Government policy on aliens, as distinct from government by Order in Council.

AMERICAN TROOPS IN SIBERIA.

VOLUNTEERS TO REPLACE CONSCRIPTS.

On the 6th ultime, says a Tokyo message to the *Asahi*, the American military authorities issued instructions to the recruiting officials to enlist as quickly as possible 7,000 infantry with military experience, 600 men for the medical corps and 400 for the communications corps, for service in Siberia. The troops raised in this way will be collected at Camp Plympton in California, and then be dispatched to Siberia in lots of 500. It is explained that this step does not imply any increase in the American troops in Siberia. What is intended is simply to replace troops raised in accordance with the war-time conscription law by the newly recruited volunteers.

Furthermore it is rumoured, says the paper, that the construction of battle-cruisers to be dispatched to Asiatic waters in case of emergency is being advocated. Now that the German navy has been wiped out of existence and there is a tacit understanding between the two countries that Germany's naval forces have a place in the world, it is most likely, continues the *Kokumin*, that America will organise the Pacific Fleet on the completion of those battle-cruisers, and that she will, at any rate, stay in front of a very powerful fleet of Orientals.

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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

THE SUPER-ENGINE.

The secret of a new internal combustion engine—which had been strictly kept during the war

—was fully disclosed at the Royal Society of Arts recently in a paper read by Capt. Frank E. D. Acland.

The invention, which it is expected will have far-reaching effects on the future of industry, is the result of many years of patient research by Mr. William Joseph Still, a British engineer, and others associated with him. Captain Acland said the new Still engine combined all the advantages of steam and internal combustion with the elasticity of the former and a higher fuel economy than the latter.

Aliens will have to register themselves in the same manner as has been necessary during the war, and furnish all details required, and hotel keepers and others must keep registers of aliens staying at their premises, and a central register is to be maintained by the Home Secretary.

It is expected that the engine will be applied in practice to engines of small and large power using gas, petrol, or heavy oil. Engines had been constructed giving up to 500 h.p. per cylinder during the war. The engine was capable of using in its main working cylinder any form of liquid or gaseous fuel hitherto employed.

It made use of the recoverable heat which passed through the surfaces of the combustion cylinder, as well as into the exhaust gases, for the evaporation of steam, which steam was expanded in the combustion cylinder itself on one side of the main piston. The combustion stroke acting on the other side. It increased the power of the engine, and reduced the consumption of fuel per horse-power developed.

Its primary object was not to use the waste heat for raising steam, but first to use it in improving the thermal conditions of the working cylinder, and so ensure the maximum efficiency from the fuel burnt within it, diminishing as a consequence the heat lost in that operation. One of the disadvantages of the internal combustion engine was that it could not start itself without some external source of power and could not develop its full power except at full speed. Mr. Still had solved the problem of making his internal combustion engine a "self-starter." The possibility of combining in one engine the superior thermal cycle at the high temperatures and pressures of the combustion engine with the low thermal cycle of steam to deal with its rejected heat, and, in the same engine, add the superior working advantages of the steam engine, was the basis of his work.

Sir Charles A. Parsons, who presided, said all noticed the loss of steam from the radiators of motor-cars and buses. Engineers had been forced to think about the serious waste of energy, and Mr. Still had succeeded in utilising a greater part of the steam which came from the radiator, and had also tackled another drawback, namely its want of elasticity, especially in locomotives. In utilising the steam he had secured a reserve of power which was able to sustain a very large overload for a short time, and which rendered the internal combustion engine much more suitable for use in the propelling of ships. A number of engineers, including Sir Donald Clark and

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HOME SPORT.

CRICKET UMPIRES DRASIC ACTION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

London, May 22.

The Jockey Club has taken action in regard to the Enemy Owners which will keep the Hun off our courses as an active agent for some time at least. The Earl of Jersey was responsible for the resolution, and it was mainly prompted on account of the action of the Germans in respect to Belgian Bloodstock. It appears that the Huns stole many racehorses when they entered Belgium but were unable to make full use of the animals for breeding purposes owing to not having the stud records. Other efforts to induce the Belgians to produce those records, having failed, the Huns deported the official Belgian stud "an Englishman" to Germany in an attempt to force the hands of the Belgians. The Huns' efforts to obtain bloodstock certificates resulted in a certain mare named "The German Prince" being sent over. There were other similar actions of a like nature which served to show that the Germans as a race are no class.

Newspapermen regret that the Germans and their allies will not be permitted to officially join in English racing and the writer would like to see this policy continued. It may be added that the resolution was carried with out opposition and though it only applies until further notice, it is hoped there will be no departure.

RACING VERY POPULAR.

Recent fixtures at Newmarket, Chester and Kempton Park have driven home the fact that racing has a very great hold on the public. Indeed it is quite correct to say that the racing game seems more popular now than ever. This bears out the belief of many sound judges that we are in for the greatest boom in sports ever known. It is quite natural that the general public should turn to sports and pastimes as a relief from the stress of the last four years. Again, people who looked on sports with none too friendly an eye have become converts to the benefits.

All sports will boom and racing is very much to the fore just now. Very big crowds were seen at the fixtures mentioned and with splendid weather to improve matters, everyone was able to enjoy the racing under favourable conditions.

Undoubtedly the feature of the Chester meeting was the bold bid Air Raid made for the Chester Cup. He is a big colt for such a cramped course and yet the top weight was only half a length behind the winner at the finish.

Another strong favourite in Royal Buckle was served up for the Kempton Park Jubilee but in this case the public fancy made a poor showing and quite in contrast to the Lincoln Handicap and City and Suburban victories. From this one can only assume that the son of Buckwheat is stale.

BOXING.

Another victory has to be chronicled to Jimmy Wilde, the little Welsh champion coming through his match with Mansfield without much difficulty though the contest went into the thirteenth round. Some authorities think Wilde showed signs of staleness during the bout, but the real reason is that Wilde has not been quite up to the mark of late and could not get into the state of bodily fitness so essential for a hard fight. He will no doubt strain every nerve for his return contest with Pat Moore of America whom he is to meet in London during July. This is the American who gained the decision over Wilde in the Service bouts at the Albert Hall during the winter. Wilde was very wild over this because Moore claimed the bantam weight championship of the world on the strength of the decision, which was absurd. Anyway, there will be a lot of feeling in the next match and Wilde makes no secret of the fact that he does not expect to last the full number of rounds.

The easy win of McGroarty over Harry Moore has induced some critics to express the opinion that the American is capable of holding his own in our heavy weight contests. However, though no man has won the world's championship since the famous Durkin scored the first triumph in England, Australia and America, it is evident that the expenses

STOPS COUNTY MATCH.

TOO MANY BIRTHS
MR HAROLD COX'S FORECAST.

An event believed to be unique in first-class cricket, and one which must arouse widespread discussion, and will no doubt be the subject of an official ruling by the N.C.C., occurred at Taunton recently.

A run separated Somerset and Sussex when an "inning" each had been completed on Wednesday, and yesterday morning Somerset collapsed in startling fashion, being all out for 103, Sussex wanting 185 to win, lost six men for 48, but then H. L. Wilson and Roberts took the score to 103, when two wickets fell, and with a single, added Miller left. The match was then a tie, and it was understood that Heygate, who had injured his leg and had had a substitute to field for him, would not bat.

However, it was learnt in ordinary cricket that night, one of the umpires, the old Sirry professional, decided that he had exceeded the time allowed for a batsman to come in, and rolled up the stumps, though both captains expressed their willingness that the match should be played to a definite conclusion. The result of the match was officially recorded as a tie.

Roberts, the old Gloucestershire bowler, the other umpire, would not give a decision. The question of "time" is governed by Law 45, which reads:

"They (the umpires) shall allow two minutes for each striker to come in and ten minutes between each innings. When they shall lose the match."

There was no question of trying to avoid defeat by playing out time, and as neither side refused to continue the match it would seem that the umpire was in the wrong. On the other hand, according to the strict letter of the law, the batsman should have been prepared to play within two minutes from the fall of the ninth wicket, and therefore Sussex, the side not ready to play, should have been adjudged to have lost the match. But they, by equalizing their opponents' total, had already made defeat impossible.

Law 45 does not cover a case of this kind taking place when the question of the expiration of time fixed for drawing stumps does not arise.

The circumstances were quite exceptional, and it would seem that they should have been taken into consideration by the umpire before any arbitrary procedure was adopted.

whether Keefe is as he was before wounds and military service handicapped him.

If all go well with plans made, we shall see Goddard and Beckett meeting, whilst the winner will be put up against Carpenter of France. Carpenter has twice defeated Wells by the best of all methods, viz the knock out. Beckett also disposed of Wells by the same method. This would suggest Beckett having a chance against the French crack and should Goddard prevail over Beckett (as the writer thinks he will) then we shall all feel hopeful that England will possess the heavy weight champion of Europe.

The Home heavy weights have certainly been disappointing of late years when up against American cracks, but when one thinks of such Englishmen as Tom Sayers, Jim Mace, Charlie Mitchell and Bob Fitzsimmons the hope must always arise that the home of boxing will again produce a world's heavy weight champion.

FOOTBALL.

The football season dies hard and there was a splendid gate to see the return match between Everton and Nottingham Forest for the Football League Cup. The two clubs named headed the Lancashire and Midland Sections of the League respectively, and therefore qualified to play thence to Bagdad, and on home and home matches for the cup. As Everton drew to Australia the route will be the first at Nottingham they lie across the islands of the Malay Archipelago, and were strongly fancied for the return on their own ground at nowhere will the expenses of sea passage of the Atlantic.

The route to be followed is by way of Alexandria and Singapore, at which places the competitors are to report for the identification of their machines. The airmen will presumably follow the course already successfully traversed as far as India—across France, down the Mediterranean to Alexandria, and therefore qualified to play thence to Bagdad, and on home and home matches for the cup.

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TESTS FOR ARMENIANS
DR HEAD'S CHARGE OF FALLACY.

Mr. Harold Cox put forward some unorthodox views recently in birth-control, and in itself immoral now, he said, it would be immoral still when our population had reached such a volume that the necessity for a reduction in the rate of increase became indisputable. When that time came if birth control was banned as immoral we should be forced to choose between various methods of death encouragement such as infanticide, chronic under-feeding, periodic massacres, and the propagation of deadly diseases.

He doubted whether the world would long have tolerated the useless waste and suffering if women had been able to play a larger part in framing laws and elaborating religious creeds. For many women in England married life was one long disease. The State subsidy would only increase the evil, and he said the amount would probably lead to an increased production of babies by persons less fitted to be parents.

Fears had been expressed lest a decline in our population should weaken England in relation to other countries. It would be futile to attempt to deal with the German peril by means of a cradle competition. Our island was too small to afford possibilities for a full life to all the millions now crowded upon us, and he therefore welcomed a decline in the population, and hoped it would be continued.

THE BACK NUMBER.

I am an old back number; I nod and snooze and slumber, while things are marching on; I tell long prosy stories about the dazzling glories of days that are long gone; I talk of bygone ages, and quote old seers and sages until I spoil a lung; the actors all were singers and there were better singers, long since, when I was young. Such poets as the sped ones, such statesmen as the dead ones, these times can never know; and there were better writers and more heroic fighters, in days of long ago. I am an old back number; stale chestnuts without number; I suffer to relate; old jokes that Eve was springing when she and Ad were swinging upon their garden gate. There's nothing modern pleases; I like the ancient wheezes, I love the mossgrown ways; progressive things confound me; I bore the friends around me with chatter of dead days. I am an old back number; "How long will he encumber this globe," the young folks sigh; "we can't enjoy our haying until the old man's playing a zither in the sky." The old man knows he's casting a gloom that's everlasting on relative and friend; and yet he can't help dwelling on olden times and telling the tales that have no end.—Walt Mason.

BY AIR TO AUSTRALIA.

£10,000 PRIZE OFFERED.

Mr. Hughes, Prime Minister of Australia and Senator Pearce, Minister for Defence, acting in consultation with the Royal Aero Club, have decided upon the conditions which are to govern the proposed flight from Great Britain to Australia for a prize of £10,000 offered by the Commonwealth Government. At first sight the enterprise seems a formidable one. No less than between 12,000 and 14,000 miles of land and sea have to be covered by the competing airmen. But as a matter of fact the task set, while it imposes a great strain upon the machines, does not present anything like the risks of the passage of the Atlantic.

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way of Alexandria and Singapore,

WISEMAN LTD.

JUST ARRIVED.

Confectionery from England.
Pascall's famous Butter-scotch.
Everton Toffee.
Jordon Toffee.
and
Almond Rock.

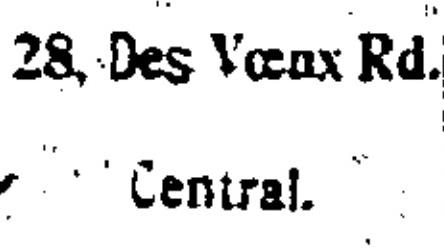
This is the first arrival of Confectionery from England since
1916.

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THE CONNAUGHT MOTOR CAR COMPANY,

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28, Des Voeux Rd.

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A Car which has won for itself a world-wide reputation for permanency of Service, Power, Design, Comfort, Workmanship & Economy.

A High Class Latest Modelled Car
At a price within the reach of all.

A Consignment of Studebakers has just been landed.
Inspection and Enquiries are cordially solicited.

PEACE CELEBRATIONS

YOU WILL WANT

BRILLIANT LAMPS

TO

ILLUMINATE

AND FOR THIS PURPOSE

CONDOR LAMPS

CANNOT BE EXCELLED FOR THEIR
BRILLIANCE AND DURABILITY

SUNLIGHT, WITH SHADE, 1/2 WATT, DRAWN WIRE.

HOLLAND PACIFIC TRADING CO.,

POWELL'S BUILDINGS.

SOLE AGENTS.

JUST ARRIVED.

PONGEE SILK SUITABLE FOR GENT'S AND LADIES' SUMMER SUITS, DRESSES, SHIRTS, BLOUSES AND UNDERWEAR.

LACE AND EMBROIDERED LADIES' UNDERGARMENTS.

SWATOW DRAWN WORKS, EMBROIDERIES ON SILK AND

GRASS LINEN.

LACE COLLARS, AND OTHER ARTICLES, ETC.

FINE LACES OF NEW PATTERNS.

BEST QUALITIES, LATEST DESIGNS, MODERATE PRICE

INFECTION CORDIALLY INVITED.

SWATOW DRAWN WORK CO.

NO. 14, DES VOEUX ROAD, CENTRAL

PHONE NO. 2266.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

TWICE-TAXED INCOMES.

The Royal Commission on the Income Tax, under the chairmanship of Lord Colvyn, met at 12, Great George-street, Westminster (the Surveyors' Institution), recently. Sir Charles C. McLeod (Chairman of the Imperial Commercial Association and of the East India Section of the London Chamber of Commerce) in his evidence stated that the imposition of double income-tax reacts adversely upon the Indian Exchequer, and retards the development of India's natural wealth and staple industries, because her trade and commerce are largely financed by capital belonging to British subjects. Income arising in India should not be taxed by the British Exchequer. He further suggested that there should be no British taxation levied on the profits of companies operating solely in India or the Dominions. The distribution of any tax raised should be a question of negotiations between the Mother Country and the Dominions. Mr. William Mosenthal gave evidence on behalf of his firm, Messrs. Mosenthal and Co., and of other London merchants whose business is mainly carried on in South Africa. He gave details of the double taxation to which such profits were subjected. The relief given under the Finance Act of 1916 was not sufficient to prevent disastrous competition by firms whose only place of business was in South Africa. He made three suggestions:—(a) That profits earned in Oversea Dominions should be exempted from taxation in this country; or (b) that taxation here should be confined to remitted profits; or (c) that the tax on the higher of the two rates should be paid on the whole profits at the place of residence and divided by arrangement between the respective Governments. Mr. H. A. Godson, Bohn, who is hon. treasurer of the Kensington Self-Help Society, presented the case on behalf of thrift and self-help societies generally. These societies encourage savings by receiving small weekly deposits and by lending money at low rates and low law costs to enable working men to buy their own houses. Though registered, they are not friendly societies, and therefore do not fall within the statutory exemption. In examination Mr. Bohn admitted that there was no legal distinction between these societies and slate clubs and other clubs which exist for merely temporary sayings, but said that the practice of the two classes of society was quite different. He suggested that the exemption might be confined to bona fide thrift and provident societies run in connection with a recognized mission, institution, or factory.

NOTICE.

G. JONES & R.

All persons, with the exception of those of Chinese race, desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person between the hours of 9 a.m. & 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. date at THE PASS OFFICE, POST OFFICE BUILDING.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or Identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions, who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding £1.

HE HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.

APPLICATION forms for Membership of the above Association may be obtained from all the Banks or from the undersigned.

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON LTD.

Honorary Secretary &

Treasurer.

Footong, 15th January 1919.

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. ZI HON FAN, a Chinese graduate of the University, has been engaged by the Chinese and Merchants in this Colony for many years.

The learned method of teaching Chinese is now in the hands of examination, and in the first rate certificates as a "Chinese teacher". He makes a good knowledge of Chinese and English.

The student is requested to write care of Mr. Zhi Hon Fan, Office or direct to No. 129 Wellington Street, first floor and to Messrs. Hibberd and Son, Old Supreme Court, Greenwich.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

T/T 5/6/4
Demand 3/6 7/16
30 dls 3/6 9/16
60 dls 3/6 11/16
4 miles 3/6 13/16
T/T Shanghai Nom.
T/T Singapore 159
T/T Japan 156
T/T India Nom.
Demand, India Nom.
T/T San Francisco 7914
T/T Java 203
T/T Marks N. m.
T/T France 5.40
Demand, Paris 5.40/4

BUYING.

4 m/s. L/C 3/7/4
4 m/s. D/P 3/7/4
6 m/s. L/C 3/7/5
30 dls. Sydney and Melbourne 3/8
30 dls. San Francisco & New York 8076
4 m/s. Marks Nom.
4 m/s. France 5.57/4
6 m/s. France 5.62/4
Demand, Germany
Demand, New York 7556
T/T Bombay Nom.
Demand, Bombay Nom.
T/T Calcutta Nom.
Demand, Calcutta
Demand, Manila 161
Demand, Singapore 150
On Haiphong Nom.
On Saigon
On Bangkok 43/4
Sovereign 5.0 Nom.
Gold leaf per Tael 332
Bar Silver, per oz 53/4

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

DISCOUNT PER \$100.
Hongkong 50 cts sub 57/8 dls.
10 57/8 dls.
5 57/8 dls.
2½ coins 57/8 dls.

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BANKS.

THE BANK OF CHINA.

Generally authorized in China by Provincial Marshals of the November, 1917.

Authorized Capital \$61,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital \$13,525,000.00
Reserve Fund \$ 3,167,400.00

HEAD OFFICE—PEKING.

BANCHES & SUB-BANCHES:

(Peking): Haiping, Tungchow, (North): Miyan, Chochien, Pashien, Ninghsia, Hsinchua, (Oibily): Tientin, Paochia, Lutai, Tsinhai-sien, Sangfang, Shantehfu, Tung-chien, Taming, Chohsien, Wensien, (Kiangsi): Changchun, Moukiien, Kien, Taihau, Newchang, Liang-yuchow, Hebo, Hsinming, Tsoochu, Hsin-hai, Dalay, Antung, Tsching, Chinghsien, Sifeng, Hulan, Suifu, Hailufu, Ningpo, Keng-chuling, Liuyang, Fuyu, Yendi, Kaiping-nien (Hupei): Hankow, Shih, Ichang (Hunan): Changsha, (Kiangsu): Shanghai, Nanking, Shoochow, Yangchow, Chin-kang, Wush, Hsuehchow, Tungchow, (South): Tsinkiang-poo (Shantung): Tsinan, Tsingtao, Chefoo, Tengchien, Lin-tsien-hien (Shensi): Taiyuan, Fen-heng, Sian-hien, Tatung, (Honan): Kaifeng, Choukiakow, Hsin-hien, (Kwangtung): Hongkong, Canton, Swatow, Kinmen, Fu-tien, Foochow, Amoy, Hankow, Chanchow, Changchow, San-yen, (Chekiang): Hangchow, Shaohing, Huchow, Kashih, Wen-chow, Ning, Lan-chi, Yuyao, Haimen, Kiang, Nanchang, Kiukiang, Kanchow, Chintebchen, Chian, An-hwei: Wu-hu, Anking, Pang-fow, Linchow, Tatung, Tangki, Lien, Szechuen: (Kweichow): Kweiyang, (Shansi): Sianfu, Hangchowfu, Szechuan: Kweihwaihing, Peitow, (Tehar): Kalak, Fengchen, Uru, Uru, Hakien.

HONGKONG BRANCH.

Interest allowed on current ac-

counts and fixed Deposits. Terms

on application. Every description of

Banking Business transacted. Loans

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Special facilities for home exchange

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SEND US YOUR ORDERS FOR RIBBONS

CARBON PAPER, ETC.

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO. LTD.

TIME TABLE

WEEK DAYS.

Every 15 min.

NOTICES.

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A
Large
Size
Cigarette



of
Unquestioned
excellence.

"COMMANDER" SUPER-SIZE CIGARETTES ARE STOCKED BY ALL HIGH CLASS TOBACCONISTS.

This advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co. (China) Ltd.

POST OFFICE.

Allied soldiers in the various hospitals in Siberia are badly in need of reading matter. Any books, newspapers etc. for their use handed in at the G.P.O. will be packed and forwarded to them free.

Registered and Parcel Mails are close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mail are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

INWARD MAIIS.

Europe via Nagasaki—Per HONGHWA, 13th July. Straits—Per DILWARA, 13th July. U.S.A. and Japan—Per TENYC MARU, 14th July. Calcutta & Straits—Per SHINGC MARU, 14th July. Straits—Per KAIFU MARU, 16th July. Australia and Manila—Per AKI MARU, 18th July.

OUTWARD MAIIS.

TO-MORROW. Shanghai and North China—Per DILWARA, 13th July, 9 a.m. Tsin-tau, Amoy & Foochow—Per HAIHONG, 13th July, 9 a.m. Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Keelung—Per KALJO M. 32nd July, 9 a.m. Formosa via Keelung, Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Canada, United States, C. & S. America & Europe via CANADA—Per TATORI MARU, 13th July, 9 a.m. MONDAY, 14TH JULY. Shanghai, N. China & Japan via Kobe—Per KAMO MARU, 21st July, 10 a.m. TUESDAY, 15TH JULY. Shanghai and North China—Per HAIHONG, 15th July, 11 a.m.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Pers. ECUADOR.
Alvarez A. Kong Poo
Bauer Miss Emma Kwei Chih
K Kwei Mrs
Bissell L Machado Miss A
Bissell Mrs L Moore E W
Basto Miss A M Martin H C
Belamide A M Martin Mrs H C
Besson W McKay A M
Besson Mrs W Masquart Dr. W
Craig N W
Chong Ah Martinez A
Chon McNab Miss C
Chon Mrs Proctor Mrs G
Chu Miss Eva Pepperall Sack
D'Almeida A E Pagot King
D'Almeida M G Price J F
Mrs. Penafior Dr C
D'Almeida Car Ruan Hong
men Miss Reyes L J
D'Almeida Geo. Rasul H G
Master Starling F M
Di Ricci E R Lt. Silberman A
D'Almeida S A Sheppard A
Durrschmidt H Sy Jon Chuan
C Souza A J
Davidson C Sanders E L
Everett L Sanders Mrs E L
Frazier Robert J Simmie Capt
Frazer Miss M Santos Pedro
Gober Miss Todd A L
Goodrich Mrs Unbehah C H
Lulu Tuan Uy Chuy
Garica G Veit R C
Horton H H Visit Mrs R C
Haight Mrs F Victorino L
Honigsberger L Wallis Lieut D
Irving Mrs A Woodflop Wm C
James Harry S Wing Kee
Jesseland T E Wevill F J
Kirkman S M Wing Ah
Korzin M Walker W D

WEDNESDAY, 16TH JULY.
Shanghai, North China & Japan via
Kobe, Honolulu, Canada, United States, Central and South America and EUROPE
via SAN FRANCISCO—Per ECUADOR, 16th July, Reg. 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.
THURSDAY, 17TH JULY.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via
Dhanushkodi, Egypt and EUROPE via SUEZ—Per MISHIMA M. 17th July, Registration 9.45 a.m., Letters 10.30 a.m.
FRIDAY, 18TH JULY.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via
Dhanushkodi, Egypt and EUROPE via SUEZ—Per CHENAN, 19th July, 5 p.m.
MONDAY, 21ST JULY.
Shanghai, N. China & Japan via
Kobe—Per AKI MARU, 19th July, 10 a.m.
TUESDAY, 22ND JULY.
Shanghai and North China—Per HAIHONG, 25th July, 11 a.m.

TO-DAY'S SHARE QUOTATIONS.

OFFICIAL PRICES

Banks.	\$710.
Marine Insurances.	433
North China.	320
Unions.	200
Yangtze.	25
Far Easterns.	23
Fire Insurances.	
China Fires.	133
H. K. Fires.	336
Shipping.	
Douglases.	96 1/2
Steamboats.	24
Indos (Pref).	32
Indos (Def).	160
Shells.	210
Ferries.	31
Refineries.	
Sugars.	170 ss. 165/8/70
Malabons.	41
Mining.	
Kailans.	55
Langkats.	19
Shanghai Loans.	19
Shai Explorations.	2
Raubs.	44/6
Trocks.	52/6
Urals.	
Docks, Wharves, Godowns, &c.	
H.K. Wharves.	333
K. Docks.	158
Shai Docks.	143
N. Engineering.	23
Lands, Hotels & Buildings.	
Centrals.	112
H.K. Hotels.	123
L. Inves t.	121
H'phrys Est.	8.30
K'loon Lands.	46
L. Reclamations.	175
West Points.	93
Cotton Mills.	
Ewos.	805
Kung Yiks.	33
Lau Kung Mows.	27 1/4
Orientals.	105
Shai Cottons.	214
Yangtzeboos.	15 1/4
Miscellaneous.	
Cements.	8.10
China Borneos.	13
Do. Light.	5.60 old b. 1.60 new
China Providents.	8 ss. 8.10
Dairy Farms.	23 1/2
Electrics H. K.	75
Electrics Macao.	34
Hongkong Ropes ss.	31 1/2
Hk. Tramways.	7 1/2
Peak Trams, old.	7 1/2
Do. new b. cts.	80
Steam Laundries.	394
Steel Foundries.	12
Water-boats.	13 1/2
Watsons.	5.35
Wm. Powells.	12
Wisemans.	29

Hongkong, July 12, 1919.

WEATHER REPORT.

JULY 11TH 1919.—No return from
In. Vidiostock and In. Chin.
Pressure has decreased slightly at the
majority of reporting stations; depres-
sions are located over Tunking, laid
the East & S. E.

Hongkong. Rainfall for the 24 hours
ending at 10 a.m. to-day 0.00 inci-
pient since January 1st 37.61 inches
rainfall since 41.1 inches.

REPORT FOR THE 24 HOURS
ENDIN AT NOON LO MORNO.

District Forecast.

R.W. winds,
frosts,
occasional
rain.

1. Hongkong to Gap Rock

2. Formosa Channel

The same as N. I.

3. South coast of China between H. K. and Amoy.

4. South coast of Cambod.

5. Between H. K. and Hainan.

C. W. IEPERIES, Chief Assistant.

Hongkong Observatory, July 11th 1919.

T. F. COLAXON, Director.

Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

GENTS.

1. H. K. Observatory, July 11th 1919.

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Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

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